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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Fair. Temp. 54-64 (24-12). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 50-55 (10-13). LONDON: Variable cloudiness. Temp. 58-67 (20-14). Tomorrow occasional showers. Yesterday's temp. 50-59 (10-15). CHANDEL: Moderate. ROME: Occasional rain. Temp. 64-61 (18-16). NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 64-59 (20-15). Yesterday's temp. 54-59 (11-15).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Britain to Recall Parliament Over The Ulster Crisis

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The British government announced today that it would recall Parliament to discuss the crisis in Northern Ireland.

The decision was made following a one-hour meeting of Prime Minister Edward Heath and his 16-member cabinet. A statement from Downing Street, the prime minister's official residence, said that the House of Commons would return for two days, Sept. 22 and 23. The House of Lords will reconvene only on Sept. 22.

The government's decision to recall Parliament one month early underlined the growing concern here about the escalating violence in Northern Ireland since the Ulster government, supported by British troops, began a policy of internment without trial on Aug. 8.

The last time Parliament was recalled in a summer recess was in August, 1969, for debate on the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

British officials said that Mr. Heath "felt the time had come" to give an account to Parliament of the government's policies in Northern Ireland, including internment without trial, and

British captain and boy, 3, die in Ulster. Page 2.

Cahill Held, Then Freed By Dublin

After U.S. Refused To Permit His Stay

DUBLIN, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Joe Cahill, leader of the "provisional" wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, was released from detention tonight and driven away by supporters to an unknown destination.

Cahill, 51, was taken into police custody at Dublin airport earlier today after being deported from the United States.

A 24-hour detention order was issued and he was taken to the Brixton jail.

Several hours later he was released.

A large crowd of flag-waving supporters cheered and carried him shoulder-high to a waiting car.

"Good man Joe!" they shouted. "We knew they couldn't hold you."

Cahill, carrying a suitcase, grinned broadly when he saw the cheering crowd.

"I have been detained under the Offences Against the State Act," he said. "But I have not been interrogated."

"I can't tell you where I am going," he shouted as the crowd surged around his car.

On his arrival the balding Cahill pledged stepped-up urban guerrilla warfare in Northern Ireland.

When Cahill stepped off the plane at Dublin after the flight from New York via Shannon, Ireland, Special Branch detectives, jeered by about 25 IRA supporters, led him away.

His attorney, Myles Shevlin, said Cahill had been ordered held for 24 hours under provisions of a law permitting detention of suspected members of illegal organizations.

Outlawed in Both Areas

The IRA is outlawed in both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland.

But although wanted in British-controlled Northern Ireland as a self-confessed IRA leader, there is no known charge outstanding against Cahill in the Irish Republic.

The republic does not grant extradition for political offenses. In any case it would appear to be politically impossible for any Irish government to hand over to British authorities a guerrilla fighting for unification of Ireland.

Asked why Cahill was released, a police spokesman said only, "There has been no charge against Joe Cahill. He was quite free to go."

Government sources said Cahill's release reflected a "substantial lack of evidence to substantiate a charge against him."

In order to substantiate a charge, the state would have to subpoena journalists to swear in court what they heard Cahill say in public appearances, these sources said. The state, according to these sources, was not anxious to engage in that procedure.

Minutes before four detectives led him away, Cahill said: "I hope to return secretly to Belfast."

He said he did not blame the United States for its refusal to permit him entry. "Blame it all on Britain," Cahill said.

Playing of Bernstein's 'Mass' Officially Opens JFK Center

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Thirteen years after the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed legislation to provide the United States with national cultural facilities, the \$86.4-million John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was officially opened here last night.

The complex, including the Opera House, Concert Hall and Eisenhower Theater, was built with voluntary contributions and approximately \$23 million in federal funds. In 1964, at President Lyndon B. Johnson's request, Congress passed an act naming the center after the late President Kennedy.

Reviews of Leonard Bernstein's "Mass," commissioned for the official opening, are on Page 7.



United Press International.

BERLIN TALKS—West German State Secretary Egon Bahr (left) and his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, after brief talks in East Berlin yesterday.

Resumption Set for Tuesday

Berlin Talks by 2 Germanys Are Broken Off After Dispute

By David Binder

BONN, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Negotiations between the two German states aimed at completing the four-power Berlin agreement hit a snag today and were broken off by Bonn's state secretary, Egon Bahr. West Germany said later that the talks would resume next Tuesday.

According to knowledgeable sources, the East German representative, Michael Kohl, flatly refused to discuss details of improving transit of West Berlin across East German territory on the ground that it lay outside West German competence.

Instead, the sources reported, Mr. Kohl said that the West Berlin city government was the competent authority on the Western side for negotiating questions of access.

Later tonight, ADN, the official East German press agency, issued a dispatch saying that Mr. Kohl had offered to negotiate a "transit agreement" with Bonn dealing solely with land route movements of West German citizens to and from West Berlin but, implicitly, not with the movement of the two million West Berliners to and from West Germany.

The trouble seems to have arisen in part from the vagueness of a passage in the agreement signed last Friday by the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Annex No. 1 of the agreement, a communication from the Soviet government to the three Western Allies, states that "competent German authorities" were to negotiate the details of transit traffic. But the annex did not specify which German authorities were competent on the Western side.

Both Are Acknowledged

Since both the West Berlin city government and the West German government have been acknowledged as subsidiary negotiation partners, the East German side evidently saw this as a loophole and disqualifying Mr. Bahr as the man they wanted to talk to about Berlin access.

In support of this interpretation, the East Germans cited another passage in the four-power agreement, stating that "West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany."

Originally the Western side had assigned Mr. Bahr to negotiate the details of transit traffic. But the annex did not specify which German authorities were competent on the Western side.

NATO participation in MBFR is to be worked out at the October meeting, and it is then that a delegation will be named to make official contact with the other side. Manlio Brosio, outgoing NATO secretary general, is still the likely man to head the NATO delegation. "The names will be discussed in October," the sources said today.

The possibility of combining the MBFR talks with the security conference has been one of the subjects of the bilateral contacts. But the sources said today that NATO was reluctant to push this idea too hard for fear that the Warsaw Pact countries might think it a delaying tactic to push back the security conference.

Asked if it appeared that the Warsaw Pact nations would accept this combined approach, the sources said that the Communists were being careful "not to show their hand."

It is not believed, however, that the Communists would oppose some kind of combination of the two conferences. Washington, on the other hand, has not shown any enthusiasm for this approach.

The NATO sources were also

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nixon Won't Prolong Freeze; Presses for His Tax Reform

President Addresses Congress

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon told a joint session of Congress today that the 90-day wage-price freeze he ordered last month will not be extended beyond the Nov. 13 expiration date but will be replaced with a wage-price stabilization program still to be devised.

He also announced that he would send Congress next year a new tax-reform plan designed to create jobs. He set 100 million jobs as a goal for America within 10 years and declared that "we need new tax incentives" to provide those jobs.

The President also said that he would send to Congress next year a program to insure the maximum use of America's technology in meeting the challenges of peace.

To prepare for the period after the wage-price freeze expires, the President said, he will meet with a wide group of leaders in the next few days.

Talks With Meany

The first of these meetings will be tomorrow with labor leaders, including President George Meany of the AFL-CIO, who has been sharply critical of the President's economic policies.

On Monday, the President will meet with business leaders, on Tuesday with agriculture leaders, and next Friday with congressional leaders.

While the President made a strong appeal for congressional support of his new economic package, he said he welcomed the cooperation of Congress in working out his objectives, thus indicating a readiness to compromise.

A compromise on the tax package already appeared to be in the making before the President journeyed to Capitol Hill today for the third appearance he has made as President before a joint session of the two houses.

His reception before Congress was generally friendly and he was interrupted by applause a score of times in the course of his 28-minute address, which was carried live by radio and television.

The most enthusiastic applause came when he declared that America "must pay attention to its own interests in the world and not compete with 'one hand tied behind its back.'"

But he softened the tone of his comments later when he said that America must not turn inward and must not build a permanent tariff wall around it.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Loan Guarantee For Lockheed Voted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).

The Nixon administration approved a \$500-million loan guarantee today for Lockheed Aircraft, clearing the way for the financially troubled firm to finish work on its TriStar jumbo jet.

The action was taken in a unanimous vote by the Emergency Loan Guarantee Board, a special three-man group set up to study Lockheed's need for assistance to avoid bankruptcy.

Samuel R. Pierce, executive director of the board, said a contract would be closed in New York on Tuesday, involving Lockheed, the government and 24 banks that will put up the money.

Porter Joins the Peace Talks But the Deadlock Continues

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The United States and the Communists today dusted off rival two-year-old suggestions for secret sessions to break the Vietnam peace talks deadlock, but each side predictably vetoed the other's proposals.

The only hopeful sign at the 128th conference session was provided by William J. Porter, the new U.S. chief delegate. Just before the formal session, Mr. Porter arranged a brief courtesy meeting with North Vietnamese negotiator Xuan Thuy, in which they shook hands and exchanged formal greetings.

That gesture and Ambassador Porter's generally neutral tone in his conference statements contrasted with the more usual polemical tone of the other spokesmen in and out of the meeting itself.

Seizing on a suggestion first

made in 1969, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, or Viet Cong, proposed to meet Mr. Porter in private to provide the constantly requested clarifications on its seven-point program of July 1.

In turn Mr. Porter countered—as had former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in 1969 and his successor David K. E. Bruce last July—by calling for restricted sessions in which South Vietnam, the Viet Cong, the United States and North Vietnam would all participate.

Bilateral Talks Barred

Then as now, the controversy turned on South Vietnamese legitimacy, which the Communists have sought to deny ever since the four-party peace talks began here in January, 1969.

Purposely omitting Communist participation, Stephen Ledogar, the American spokesman, denounced



United Press International.

ECONOMIC MESSAGE—President Nixon addressing joint session of Congress yesterday. Vice-President Agnew is at left and House Speaker Carl Albert at right.

Tokyo Aide in Washington

U.S., Japan Open Key Talks On Divisive Economic Issues

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The United States and Japan began "top-level" talks today in an effort to resolve a wide range of economic and political differences that have become increasingly serious during the last few weeks.

The major topics to be discussed included the revaluation of the yen, President Nixon's upcoming trip to Peking, the 10 percent surcharge on imports imposed by the United States and the liberalization of Japan's investment and trade policies.

Both Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda have conceded that relations between the two countries have been subject to strain recently but both also said that the partnership between the two nations is too important to be broken.

In a statement opening the conference, Secretary Rogers bluntly declared that Japan, with its "chronic" trade and balance-of-payments surplus, has an obligation to take measures to revalue the yen, increase imports and eliminate export incentives.

Mr. Fukuda, just as bluntly, warned the United States that it must rescind the 10 percent surcharge on imports or face the possibility that other nations will "adopt countermeasures."

"If such a situation should arise," Mr. Fukuda said, "protectionist sentiments might be encouraged in the United States and elsewhere," leading to the collapse of the free-trade system.

The Japanese foreign minister expressed the belief that the solution to American balance-of-payments problems did not lie in revaluation of the world's currencies, but rather through domestic measures to control inflation and increase productivity.

He noted that Japan had similar problems but compared them with stringent monetary measures.

Mr. Fukuda conceded that Japan's trade surplus over the United States has continued to increase but attributed this mainly to stagnation in the Japanese economy and failure by U.S. firms to take full advantage of export opportunities.

He charged that the import surcharge "had caused serious damage to our economy, which was on the verge of recovering from a recession."

Mr. Rogers told the Japanese foreign minister that he knew that Japan was concerned about the surcharge.

"Let me assure you that the surcharge is not directed at Japan; it applies across the board to all countries. It is a temporary measure," Mr. Rogers said.

However, he added, that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Nixon Said to Consider Ban On Big A-Test at Amchitka

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon, according to officials in the White House and State Department, is giving serious consideration to the cancellation, or at least the postponement, of the underground test of a five-megaton anti-missile warhead scheduled for next month on Amchitka in the Aleutians.

Last week, officials said, Wayne Smith, a member of the staff of the National Security Council, went to San Clemente to discuss

with Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs, the reasons advanced by the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission for going ahead with the test, code-named "Cannikin," and the reasons advanced by the State Department, the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency and, according to some reports, the White House Office of Science and Technology, for cancelling it.

Obviously weighing heavily in the President's consideration, officials suggested, was the opposition of the Canadian and Japanese governments.

Canadian Protest

Last February Mitchell W. Sharp, Canadian minister of external affairs, sent a formal note to the State Department protesting the explosion of the device, which would be by far the largest ever detonated underground by the United States. Environmental risk was the basis of Mr. Sharp's protest.

In response to questions Tuesday, Charles W. Bray Jr., a State Department spokesman, said that the President had not yet made a decision. When asked whether this could be interpreted as meaning that the President was considering cancellation, Mr. Bray said that his answer could be so read.

"These remarks, coming on top of Mr. Smith's visit to San Clemente last week, have given rise to speculation that the President might announce cancellation just prior to, or during, his meeting with Japanese Emperor Hirohito in Anchorage later this month."

Exclusion of South Vietnam at any private meetings suited Communist interests, he said, because

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International.

NEW MAN—William J. Porter (center), chief of American delegation to peace talks, and Philip C. Habib (left), deputy chief, after 128th session in Paris yesterday.

the Viet Cong suggestion for private bilateral talks as a "perfidious maneuver" designed for "purposes of propaganda and to block progress here in Paris."

"One thing we do not do," Mr. Ledogar added, "is sit down di-

Muskie Bars Negro for Running Mate

Says Civil Rights Ticket Would Lose

By James M. Naughton
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie declared yesterday that he would not campaign for President with a Negro running mate because both the ticket and efforts of black Americans to gain full equality would be defeated.

The senator from Maine, a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, although he has not announced his candidacy, confirmed reports that he had ruled out the prospect of a black candidate for vice-president at a private meeting yesterday with 35 black community leaders in the Watts ghetto.

"I said that in my judgment such a ticket was not electable, that therefore it would not serve the purposes which we were discussing," Sen. Muskie told reporters. He repeated the statement during a one-hour stint as a guest host on a Los Angeles television program.

Sen. Muskie emphasized that he made the candid reply to a question from one Watts leader in an attempt to convince blacks, who might support his candidacy, that "What we needed to do was to elect a ticket that would be committed to dealing effectively with questions of racial inequality."

Black Disagrees
One of the black leaders, City Councilman Thomas Bradley, said later that he did not share the senator's assessment of the national electorate's tolerance.

"We cannot always expect politicians to agree with everything that we believe," Mr. Bradley said. "But I would hope that we could at least expect honesty and candor from them," he added.

"I appreciated the candor and honesty of Sen. Muskie. I believe that most people would. Some of Sen. Muskie's traveling political aides were privately worried, nonetheless, that the remark would seriously damage their candidate's prospects of gaining the support of liberal Democrats and civil rights leaders. They made a series of telephone calls to such individuals across the country to reassure them of Sen. Muskie's commitment to civil rights goals."

McGovern Critical

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (AP).—Sen. Muskie's remark that he doesn't think he could win the presidency with a black running mate has drawn criticism from two other Democratic presidential hopefuls.

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the only announced Democratic presidential candidate, said in Washington yesterday that he was surprised at Sen. Muskie's statement.

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, who is seeking support of a presidential bid, said he thought it was "ridiculous" to rule somebody out because of race.

Ping-Pong Protests Nixon China Trip

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Dr. Carl McIntire, the fundamentalist radio preacher, won permission to stage a table tennis match today in front of the White House to protest "ping-pong diplomacy" and President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Communist China.

However, the Park Service, in granting the request, said the table would have to be legless, since one with stationary legs might make it possible for someone to jump on it and over the fence to the White House. Also, the table will have to be carried slowly along the sidewalk, with players whacking away at the table-tennis balls as best they can on the move.

TWO OF CALIFORNIA'S FINEST HOTELS

CLIFT HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO

Four Hundred Rooms
Seventeen Floors of
Fireproof Construction.

Dwight H. Hart, Jr.,
General Manager

SANTA BARBARA
BILTMORE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
MONTECITO, SANTA BARBARA

A Twenty-One Acre
Garden Estate Directly
on the Pacific Ocean.

Charles W. Seal
General Manager
Robert S. Odell, President
Both hotels under same
ownership-management



BOMB CHARGE—Four members of Jewish Defense League in New York police station Wednesday charged with bombing Soviet Trade Agency last April. From left are Sheldon Seigel, 25; Eli Schwartz, 21; Jacob Weisel, 21 and Stuart Cohen, 18.

U.S. Says War Papers Probe May Subpoena Sen. Gravel

By Sanford Ungar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (WP).—The Justice Department has warned that it may subpoena Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, before a federal grand jury in Boston investigating the publication in June of secret Pentagon papers on Vietnam.

Sen. Gravel's midnight session of a Senate public works subcommittee June 29, when he read portions of the Pentagon study into the public record, was "unauthorized and untimely," the government charged in a legal memorandum filed in the U.S. District Court in Massachusetts.

As a result, the memorandum said, Sen. Gravel could not be called to testify before the grand jury.

"Not being engaged in official subcommittee business," when he read aloud from the Pentagon papers, the department added, "his actions cannot be above scrutiny by those charged to enforce the criminal statutes."

Deen's Ask Prosecution
The memorandum, prepared in the department's Internal Security Division, stops short of suggesting that Sen. Gravel himself might be the subject of criminal prosecution in the Boston investigation.

The memorandum stresses that "the government neither affirms nor denies that this proceeding is brought to investigate the disclosure of the so-called Pentagon papers."

But it adds that the investigation "has been initiated as a vital and unavoidable step in the investigation of possible violations of criminal statutes."

The department goes on to point out that the Supreme Court, in affirming the right of The Washington Post and The New York Times to print articles based on the secret Pentagon study on June 30, did not pass on the question of criminal prosecution concerning disclosure of the study.

Opinion Cited

It cites Justice Byron R. White's concurring opinion that "failure by the government to justify prior restraints does not measure its constitutional entitlement to a conviction for criminal prosecution."

Daniel Ellsberg, a senior re-

JDL 7 Charged In Bomb Plot

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Seven members of the Jewish Defense League were charged yesterday in connection with a bomb explosion at the Soviet Union's import-export agency here last April.

United States attorney Robert A. Moss revealed at a federal court hearing that two of the members were also charged with attempting to bomb the summer residence of members of the Russian mission to the United Nations on June 12.

The seven pleaded innocent before Federal District Judge Judge Mark Constantino, who set bail of \$10,000, which they posted.

Senate Unit Warns Pentagon On Costly Weapons Reliance

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The Senate Armed Services Committee warned yesterday that the Pentagon's reliance upon ever more costly weapons could imperil the national security by forcing dangerous reductions in the size of the military forces.

"If the geometric cost increase for weapons systems is not sharply reversed, then even significant increases in the defense budget may not insure the force levels required for our national security," the committee said.

The warning was contained in a committee report on legislation authorizing \$21 billion in military research and procurement of new weapons. The military authorization bill—the focal point for the defense debates in the Senate in recent years—is scheduled to be considered by the Senate in the next few weeks.

For the normally pro-Pentagon Armed Services Committee, the warning represented a new line of criticism of Defense Department weapon-procurement practices. But in some ways the Senate committee found itself echoing the past complaints of Pentagon critics that the military services were relying too much on costly and complex weapons rather than turning to development of simpler, more inexpensive weapons.

F-14 Cost Noted
Yesterday, for example, Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., a leader of the Pentagon critics in

the Senate, issued a General Accounting Office report estimating that the cost of the F-14 fighter being developed for the Navy by Grumman Aerospace Corp. has risen to \$18.7 million a plane for the 313 aircraft presently scheduled to be produced. This compares with a March 1971 estimate of \$11.5 million a plane for a production order of 723 aircraft.

The cost increase, according to the GAO report, are attributable primarily to a decreased production order and a higher than anticipated cost for the plane's fire-control system. But Sen. Proxmire in a statement said, "The Navy is still concealing the full extent of the cost problems with the plane" and predicted "there's a good deal more yet to come."

Sen. Proxmire announced that he would offer an amendment to the military authorization bill which provides \$800 million for the procurement of 48 F-14s to terminate the F-4 program and authorize the Navy to initiate development of a new lightweight fighter, similar to one recently undertaken by the Air Force.

Without singling out any specific weapons programs, the Senate committee complained that the Defense Department in some cases had produced "some weapons too complex to be effective," partly because inadequate testing before production was ordered.

But the committee's more basic complaint was that "simple and reliable modern weapons have often been neglected in the pursuit of weapons of great technological complexity."

Sen. Rogers attempted to end aid tiff with Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers, threatened with a congressional cutoff of the entire \$3.3-billion foreign aid program, offered yesterday to give Congress some projection of aid needs over the next five years.

Mr. Rogers told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that he believed a dispute over the administration's refusal to give the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a five-year Pentagon plan for military assistance could be resolved without a confrontation between the executive and legislative branches.

"We ought to be able to work out some accommodation," Mr. Rogers said. He defended, however, President Nixon's decision to invoke executive privilege in rejecting the Foreign Relations Committee's request for the Pentagon document.

Mr. Rogers described it as an internal working document that did not represent a final administration decision.

Mr. Rogers offered, nonetheless, to meet with subcommittee members privately in an effort to provide some information on the country-by-country needs for the aid program over the next five years. Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., told Mr. Rogers that if the material were not furnished, the aid program would be doomed.

Westmoreland in Italy

ROME, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The U.S. Army chief of staff, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, and his wife arrived by plane today for a visit at the invitation of his Italian counterpart. Italian officials said he would visit Italian Army units and NATO bases.

French Are Warned On Lethal Mushrooms

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP).—Warnings against poisonous mushrooms appeared throughout the French press today as two persons were dead and 11 ill from having eaten wild species.

Nearly 300 persons die each year in France after eating lethal mushrooms found in the countryside, mainly at this season, the authorities said.

A 45-year-old woman died near Reims after she and her husband ate wild lethal mushrooms. A 22-month-old Auxerre boy died after eating a mushroom omelette.

2 Hurricanes Strike Land In Gulf Area

Storms Menace Texas, Honduras, Nicaragua

MIAMI, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Hurricane Edith struck Cape Gracias, on the border of Honduras and Nicaragua, with 160-mile-an-hour winds today, piling 15-foot tides ahead of it and moving toward Belize in British Honduras.

Meanwhile, Hurricane Fern, bound for the Texas coast, lost power. But its gales, rain and high tides struck the shoreline. Tornadoes and flash flooding were forecast for the main storm's landfall tonight.

The U.S. Weather Service urged immediate and emergency preparations all along the north coast of Honduras and the east coast of British Honduras.

The bay islands in the gulf, heavily populated by commercial fishermen and their families, also were warned to evacuate.

The National Hurricane Center at Miami said that in addition to high winds, Hurricane Edith packs heavy rains that will create flash floods.

Hit Twice Before
Belize, a city of 40,000 with its wood-frame buildings sprawled over low coastal ground, was twice devastated by hurricanes in the span of six years. The last and most punishing blow came from Hurricane Hattie on Oct. 31, 1961, when more than 260 persons were killed and 75 percent of the city destroyed.

The weather service said Fern's winds near the hurricane's eye diminished from 90 to 80 miles an hour as it moved toward land at 8 to 10 miles an hour.

Thousands of residents and late summer tourists on the Texas Gulf Coast were told to get out and they did. Schools and other buildings were opened as shelters.

Air Piracy Pact Ratified

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The Senate, by a 59-40 vote, today ratified a 50-nation agreement on the prosecution of aircraft hijackers. The convention, drafted by the International Civil Aviation Organization last December in The Hague, requires that hijackers be extradited if possible, or prosecuted in the country in which they are found.

Thompson had landed to tell him about women and children in bunkers ahead of where the troops were advancing. The lieutenant told him: "There's only one way I know of to get them out." That ended the conversation," Maj. Moe said.

The complaint by Warrant Officer Thompson represented the beginning of the requirement for an investigation that Col. Henderson failed to make, the court-martial was told by the prosecutor, Maj. Carroll Tichenor.

Two Airlines Alter Sales Plans

COLOGNE, Sept. 9 (AP).—West Germany's Lufthansa airline dropped its dollar exchange rate for international flight tickets from 3.55 to 3.45 marks today to fall in line with competing companies. This gave its mark-paying passengers a 2.8 percent saving.

Lufthansa said it informed all other companies represented in Germany of the change and that the immediate measure will eliminate tariff differences among airline association members.

In Brussels, Sabena airlines announced that all tickets and freight bills will have to be paid for in Belgian francs from now on and that foreign currency will not be accepted at its passenger-ticket counters in Belgium. A communiqué said this ruling applies to all airlines and travel agencies selling air tickets in Belgium.

French Journalist Arrested in Chad

FORT LAMY, Chad, Sept. 9 (AP).—Bernard Nicolas, 29, correspondent here for the French news agency Agence France-Presse since March, 1970, has been arrested and will be tried, President François Tombalbaye announced.

Mr. Nicolas, a French citizen, has been held at a Fort Lamy police station since Aug. 24, but has not yet been charged.

Mr. Tombalbaye said his case was not connected either with the attempted coup d'état Aug. 27, or with the case of a teacher arrested July 24 for having entered eastern Chad, a rebel-infested area, without permission.

Court Told Medina Admitted Losing Control of His Troops

PORT MEADE, Md., Sept. 9 (UPI).—An Army investigator testified today that Capt. Ernest Medina had said, during a lie detector test, that he lost control of his troops at My Lai.

The Medina court-martial heard Robert A. Brisentine, the last scheduled prosecution witness, testify that he questioned Capt. Medina in November, 1970, two and a half years after an American sweep through the South Vietnamese village where Capt. Medina is accused of killing or permitting his men to kill 102 civilians.

"Capt. Medina told me he did lose control of his troops at My Lai," Mr. Brisentine said.

He said Capt. Medina placed the time of the occurrence at between 9:30 and 10:30 on the morning of March 16, 1968, the day of the My Lai assault. Capt. Medina did not accompany his troops on the sweep, but entered the village later.

The government rested its case against Capt. Medina later today after hearing 31 witnesses during the court-martial.

My Lai Complaint's Origin
FORT MEADE, Md., Sept. 9 (AP).—An Army major testified yesterday that a helicopter pilot was angry when he returned to his base after the My Lai assault. The pilot registered a complaint that was the beginning of the requirement for an investigation into the slayings, an Army prosecutor said.

Maj. Thelmar A. Moe testified, over objections by the defense, at the trial of Col. Oran K. Henderson, accused of covering up the killings.

Maj. Moe related what he said he had heard from Warrant Officer Hugh C. Thompson tell the commander of their helicopter company, Maj. Frederic C. Watkins.

Maj. Moe, the pilot of another support helicopter at My Lai, said Warrant Officer Thompson was "angry, indignant, emotional" when he reported to Maj. Watkins.

"Thompson talked of two confrontations on the ground," Maj. Moe related, one with an unidentified sergeant. "Thompson was angry about this individual who either had wounded or was going to wound a child Thompson was taking to a hospital."

The witness said the other incident had involved Lt. William L. Calley.



Organized growth?

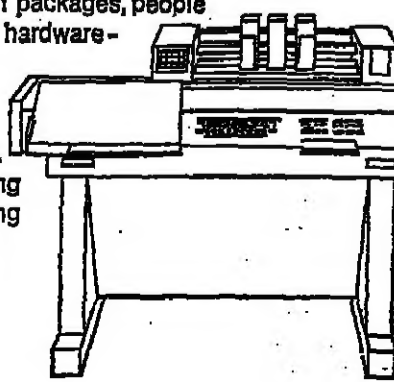
you'd do better with a Philips Office Computer

This is a termite colony's pinnacle of achievement. A narrow, rockhard structure, which abruptly tapered off through lack of support. Of course, the termites, being well drilled, repeated the process somewhere else - with similar results. Effort without proper planning is completely wasted. In order to plan you need accurate, up to the minute information. Philips can help you by providing standard programs, application packages, people to advise or train your personnel, the right hardware - backed by Philips worldwide sales and service organization.

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Ambassadors Recalled in 1962

India Said to Seek Better Ties With China

By Sydney H. Schanberg
 NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (NYT).—India has reportedly taken the initiative in an attempt to improve relations with China. The two countries have been at odds since their Himalayan border war in 1962.

According to official sources,

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New Delhi has sounded out Peking on restoring relations to the ambassadorial level and is awaiting a response. After the 1962 war, in which India was badly trounced, the two countries cut off all trade and reduced their diplomatic missions to the charge d'affaires level.

A dramatic improvement in relations with China would be an effective diplomatic weapon for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to take on her trip to European capitals and Washington in October and November, since it

would counter the contention of some Western officials that India's recent friendship treaty with the Soviet Union had made New Delhi a virtual satellite of Moscow and had cost the Indians all flexibility in foreign policy.

But many diplomatic observers here think that the Chinese may want to move more cautiously on this issue than the Indians, and therefore doubt that anything will happen before Mrs. Gandhi's trip.

There have been several recent indications of India's overtures to China, including the following:

● Discussions in Moscow, at India's initiative, between the Chinese Ambassador there and D.P. Dhar, then Indian Ambassador. He has recently been named head of policy planning in the Foreign Ministry.

● A letter from Mrs. Gandhi to Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in July, explaining India's position on the East Pakistan crisis and offering to hold talks on the issue at any level the Chinese desired.

In the last few weeks, the charges d'affaires of both countries have returned home for consultations, which gave rise to speculation that a move might be imminent. The Indian Foreign Ministry, however, has cautioned against the expectation of early results.

Conversations with Indian officials leave no doubt that New Delhi has offered to send an ambassador to Peking. The hitch seems to be the absence so far of an equivalent commitment by Peking.

Some reports indicate that the Chinese are insisting that since the Indians were the first to remove their ambassador after the 1962 war, they should be the first to return an ambassador.

Indian sources say that this is no problem, provided there is some guarantee that the Chinese will follow suit.

Some diplomatic observers think that China's close relationship with India's enemy, Pakistan, may be an inhibiting influence on Peking. Others think that the Indian treaty with the Soviet Union may also have caused some coolness in Peking toward New Delhi.

But those who are optimistic of an early thaw in relations contend that both sides have much to gain, arguing that it is in India's interest to try to wean China away from Pakistan and in China's interest to wean India from the Soviet Union.

Tupamaros Free Envoy Held 8 Months

Britain's Jackson, 56, Reported Well

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 9 (UPI).—British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson was released by the Tupamaro terrorists tonight, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said he had been freed — after being held for eight months — in the suburb of Nuevo Paris, slightly over six miles from downtown Montevideo. He said he had been released at a church in a working-class area.

The spokesman said Mr. Jackson, 56, appeared to be in good health. A statement purporting to come from the guerrillas and distributed at a public meeting had said there was "no longer any reason to hold him" after the escape from jail early Monday of 106 Tupamaros. Among those who escaped was the movement's founder, Raul Sendic.

Although the Tupamaros never laid down conditions for Mr. Jackson's release, observers believed that they could have been holding him as a hostage against the success of a long-planned blow against the government of President Jorge Pacheco Areco, such as the jailbreak.

In another development early today over the mass jailbreak, the government announced that the former director of prisons, Col. Pascual Cirilo, who resigned Tuesday, would be court-martialed.

The authorities have been questioning prison officials and guards, and said yesterday that the escape through a 40-yard tunnel into a house across the street from Punta Carretas Prison could have been carried out only because of "intimidation, fear or venality" on their part.

Selassie Will Visit China Next Month
 ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Emperor Haile Selassie will pay a state visit to mainland China Oct. 6-12, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

The visit, at the invitation of the Peking government, will enhance the friendship between Ethiopia and China, the ministry said.



ISRAELI STATE OF THE UNION—Self-proclaimed premier of new State of Achzivland, Eli Avivi, 39, (right) with two Swiss students Werni Meier and Elisabeth, whom he had just married. Achzivland is a tiny enclave on Israel's northern Mediterranean coast that Avivi wants to save from 20th-century authority and pollution. But a "foreign" crisis looms, as the day after the wedding, Avivi was arrested for performing a marriage without authority. In Israel, marriages are the sole prerogative of the rabbinate.

2 Girls in Tel Aviv Reveal New Arab Terrorist Method

TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (NYT).—A seamstress from Peru and a cook from the Netherlands told newsmen today how Arab terrorists duped them into flying to Israel with luggage containing explosives.

The young women flew here on El Al flights from London and Rome respectively. Their luggage in the cargo holds failed to explode.

Police officers who presided over the press conference barred questions relating to what happened after the travelers arrived at the airport with their bags. Security authorities have maintained secrecy about why the explosives did not go off in flight and how the plots were discovered.

They allowed television cameras to record the interview with the Peruvian, but, for reasons they did not explain, they barred pictures of the Dutch girl.

Both young women were introduced to the press by nicknames. The Peruvian, "Della," 21, said she had been sent to Israel by her supposed fiancé, Roberto Yusuf Antonio, 34. She said he had told her he was an engineer, born in Brazil to Arab parents.

She said she first met Roberto in a shop in Peru last Sept. 25, and that they fell in love at once. But after 15 days, Roberto left. He returned the following year and her parents tried to break up the relationship. However, when he proposed marriage, they accepted him, the girl said.

Meet the Family
 She related that Roberto told her he wanted her to meet his mother and sister who were visiting Israel, and he said that they would all fly back together to Brazil for the marriage.

The couple flew from New York to London, where "Della" obtained her visa to Israel.

They booked a passage on an El Al flight from London, but the day before the flight Roberto said he would take an earlier plane so that he could bring his parents to the airport to meet the bride on arrival.

The Dutch girl, a slim, attractive blonde introduced as "Yetti," 19, said she had had no romance with the Arab who dispatched her, George Frah. She said that they had met in Belgrade during her holiday and they became good friends, smoking hashish together.

George told her his family was living under the Israeli occupation and he could not go to see them because he had a Jordanian passport. He asked her to carry a letter and a suitcase with gifts to Israel and to get \$2,500 from his mother to enable him to start a new life in America.

"Yetti" said she had long wanted to visit Israel so she was glad of the opportunity to have her trip financed. The fact that she had been given only a one-way ticket had not aroused her suspicion, she said, since she expected to buy her return ticket out of the money she was to get from George's mother.

Both young women said they learned they had been duped only after their arrival in Israel. The police officers prevented them from giving details to the press.

Philippines Province Is Terrorized

70 Die as Moslems, Christians Battle

By Henry Kamm
 ILAGAN, The Philippines, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Most of the 300,000 people of Lanao Province, on the Philippines' southernmost tip of Mindanao, have lived in terror for months.

Since July, police sources report, 70 persons have been killed, and many other deaths are believed to have gone unrecorded.

In the last two weeks, about 45,000 people have fled from their homes, most to other provinces. Their houses, in towns and villages that have taken on a ghostly aspect, stand empty, a prey to looters. And people who remain in their homes fear to speak of their fears.

Armed bands of Moslems known as Barracudas, after the predatory fish familiar to the islanders, roam the province terrorizing the Christian inhabitants. Sometimes the Christians strike back, as indiscriminately as the Moslems. Many women and children are among the dead.

Political Power Struggle
 Although the opposing forces are grouped along religious lines, knowledgeable sources here say it is not a war provoked by religious hatred. The hatred has always existed in Mindanao, they say, but in Lanao del Norte, it is a struggle for political power that is exploiting the animosities of poor and little-educated people.

Although people are afraid to charge publicly that the Barracudas are a private army dependent on the most powerful man in the province, Ali Dimaporo, a member of the national House of Representatives, such is the general belief. Yesterday, Mr. Dimaporo took notice of it and denied it angrily.

"There are even persons who say that this humble servant of yours has something to do with the arming of people," Mr. Dimaporo said at a public meeting in the town of Baryo. He rejected the accusation.

The occasion was an extraordinary "peace meeting" called on the order of President Ferdinand S. Marcos, with Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile presiding as the president's personal representative. The three principal provincial leaders were brought together and to Mr. Enrile's office, shook hands and smiled thinly at one another.

They were, besides Mr. Dimaporo, Gov. Arsenio A. Quinsuan, and his opponent in the election scheduled for Nov. 8, Deputy Gov. Mamit Umpa. Mr. Umpa is a follower of Mr. Dimaporo and the governor is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Enrile empowered a new military task force with jurisdiction over peace and order in the province and gave it authority to disarm all unauthorized bearers of weapons. This is not expected to be popular here.

Dr. Phil Edwards Dies; Ex-Canada Olympic Runner

MONTREAL, Sept. 9 (AP).—Dr. Phil Edwards, 63, one of Canada's most noted Olympic athletes and an authority on tropical and chest diseases, died Monday.

Dr. Edwards, who was born in British Columbia, won five medals for Canada in Olympic Games track competition in 1923 and 1928 and was one of four men named last year for the new Sports Hall of Fame at New York University.

A 1930 graduate of NYU who became a consultant for the Canadian government in tropical and chest diseases, Dr. Edwards, who was part Negro, became the first of his race to graduate in medicine from McGill University. He was also honorary head of the department of parasitology at the Royal Victoria Hospital here.

He started his track career at NYU in 1927, being credited as the most responsible for helping the university to become a top track competitor in the late 1920s. In 1928, he won the 800-yard outdoor title of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and was anchorman on the victorious NYU two-mile indoor relay team. In 1929, he helped the university win its first intercollegiate championship.

Church Council Grants New Aid to Africa
 GENEVA, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The World Council of Churches today announced a further grant of \$200,000 to black liberation movements, most of them operating in southern Africa.

The council said that the new allocation, like the first \$200,000 contribution last year, will not be used to buy weapons but will go toward legal aid and social, health and educational services. The council's grant "program to combat racism" had been bitterly attacked in South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal.

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Tass a Special Target

Peking Assails Soviet Union
After Long Period of Silence

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Breaking a long silence on Soviet affairs, the Chinese Communist Party lashed out today with a vitriolic attack on Tass, Moscow's official press agency, and certain aspects of Soviet foreign relations.

A Peking dispatch from Hsinhua, China's official press service, charged the Soviet agency with "odious fabrications and lies" in disseminating a story alleged to have originated in Taipei that Communist China has agreed to U.S. "cooperation" in developing Chinese offshore oil deposits and building an aircraft factory in China.

An agreement for "cooperation" was reported to have been reached with Henry Kissinger when President Nixon's aide was in

Peking in July to arrange for the President's projected visit.

Hsinhua also criticized the Soviet Union for receiving economic and technical aid from American and other capitalist sources, and for the agreement Moscow has just concluded with the Western powers over Berlin.

Peking has been remarkably quiet about the Russians for a long time; conspicuously refraining until today, from reacting to the crescendo of attacks by Moscow.

Belabors Nixon Visit

The Soviet Union has belabored Peking's invitation to Mr. Nixon as meant to promote cooperation with the United States against the Soviet Union. The Kremlin has scored the friendly relations of the Chinese with Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania as "sowing seeds of tension in the Balkans" and claimed that Peking is pursuing a dangerous game of striving for hegemony in the world Communist movement and the leadership of nonaligned nations.

Peking's failure for months to reply, aside from oblique references, to the drumbeat of Russian propaganda has intrigued China observers here, and these noted that even today's outburst did not meet the broad thrust of Russian charges, only struck out at details.

New Soviet Blast

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The Soviet Union stepped up its campaign to discredit China's policies yesterday by reviving the charge that Peking was seeking to emerge as the world's leading power by pushing the United States and Russia into a nuclear war against each other.

A long article in the government newspaper, *Izvestia*, the latest in a series in the Soviet press, contained most of the familiar Soviet accusations against Peking's leaders. Like other recent attacks, the *Izvestia* article seemed aimed at discouraging other nations from establishing relations with China and at justifying Soviet actions in the face of criticism from China.

Specifically, the *Izvestia* article sought to counter China's oft-repeated claim that the Soviet Union and the United States were plotting to divide the world and that China was the logical defender of the other countries against this domination.

It added that China was hoping to provoke a military conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States, and then "to build on their ruins a civilization a thousand times more brilliant, to turn China into the world's only super-power."



VANDALISM—This bronze pair of feet is all that remains of a statue of a child in London's Victoria Embankment Gardens. Unfortunately it is only one of many instances where vandals have damaged or have completely removed statues from public places.

Italy Plans 'Rigorous' Steps
To Save Art From Thieves

ROME, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The Italian government has ordered tough new measures for the protection of works of art following a recent rash of art thefts, officials said here today.

They said that the measures were agreed on last night at a ministerial meeting presided over by Premier Emilio Colombo. There was no indication on precisely what steps would be taken.

The officials said only that directives had been given for "a particularly rigorous action" to protect works of art, prevent thefts and catch criminals.

They added that there would be regional meetings to discuss the problem and that new legislation was possible.

The ministerial meeting followed the theft Tuesday of five Renaissance paintings from a Venice church.

This came eight days after the removal of a priceless Titian masterpiece from a church in nearby Pieve di Cadore.

The Venice arts superintendent, Francesco Valcanover, described the theft in Venice as probably

the biggest in 50 years. He placed the value of the five paintings at a minimum of \$3.87 billion.

Art thefts, which numbered 258 last year, have been running this year at an average of almost one a day.

The police say that most of the stolen works are smuggled over the border into Switzerland and sold.

Six Paintings Recovered

VARESE, Italy, Sept. 9 (AP).—Italian police reported today the recovery of six stolen 17th-century paintings, worth about \$320,000.

The paintings were found on a farm. Some were damaged by cracking and wrinkling. They had been stolen from churches in the area and portrayed saints.

The names of the artists were not made public.

Philip Berrigan Ends
His Monthlong Fast

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 9 (UPI).—A hunger strike has been ended by the Rev. Philip Berrigan and nine other federal prisoners protesting the U.S. parole system.

The 10 ate solid food for lunch yesterday for the first time since Aug. 5.

Sister Elizabeth McAllister said father Berrigan, who has been imprisoned for destroying draft records, "never envisioned it as something never ending."

After Beating by Police

Solzhenitsyn Friend Gets Soviet Apology

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW, Sept. 9. — Soviet police have apologized for inflicting a "fierce beating" on a friend of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, informed sources said yesterday.

The police, according to sources considered highly reliable, told the victim, Alexander Gorlov, they had mistaken him for a "criminal" when he appeared on Aug. 13 at Mr. Solzhenitsyn's country cottage at Roshdestvo, 40 miles southwest of Moscow.

Mr. Gorlov, an engineer for the state construction combine, had gone to the cottage on an errand for the 1970 Nobel literature laureate, who was visiting in Moscow at the time.

Two days after the attack, Mr. Solzhenitsyn fired off a blistering open letter to Turgun V. Andropov, minister of state security (KGB), demanding a public explanation and punishment of the assailants. According to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's letter, the attackers attempted to force Mr. Gorlov to sign an "oath of secrecy" about the incident, threatening him and his family with a variety of reprisals, including prison, if he refused.

They were especially insistent, according to the writer, that Mr. Gorlov not inform Mr. Solzhenitsyn of the attack. Mr. Gorlov refused.

Police Try to Explain

In his letter, Mr. Solzhenitsyn maintained that Mr. Gorlov had surprised about ten secret police plainclothesmen in the cottage, as they were confiscating literature and other materials belonging to the author.

Maintaining that the attack was the latest harassment by the Kremlin since he fell into disfavor for his "anti-Soviet" writings, Mr. Solzhenitsyn charged that the plainclothesmen had "bound Gorlov, knocked him down, dragged him face down into the woods and beat him cruelly."

According to the sources, the apology was made at a recent unspecified date when plain-

clothes police appeared at Mr. Gorlov's office to offer an explanation of the attack.

The sources said the men identified themselves as members of the regular militia (police) force, not security (KGB) agents.

The policemen, the sources said, explained that they had gone to the cottage in an effort to trap a "criminal"—in a stakeout for a burglar.

When Mr. Gorlov entered, they said they thought he was the man.

In an apparent effort to respond to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's demand for punishment of the attackers, the police reportedly told Mr. Gorlov that no action could be taken against the men because there had been no medical examination of Mr. Gorlov immediately after the beating. His injuries could have been sustained under entirely different circumstances, they explained. Thus, there could be no proof that the injuries were inflicted by the police.

© Los Angeles Times

6-Mile Breach
Made in River
Wall at Lucknow

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (UPI).

A six-mile-long protective embankment along the Gomti River burst today, worsening the situation in Lucknow, the Uttar Pradesh capital partly under floodwaters for the past five days.

Workers, engaged in plugging the holes in the embankment, left when they could not operate in the rapid current of the river, which flows through this city of 650,000.

Army troops and engineers rushed to the area and were battling to repair the breach, Indian news agencies said.

The breach threatened new localities of the city. Already 117 of the city's 282 neighborhoods are under water.

A contingent of 1,500 army troops and 4,000 militiamen and police constables were working around the clock in relief operations. They have moved 350,000 unarmored persons to higher ground.

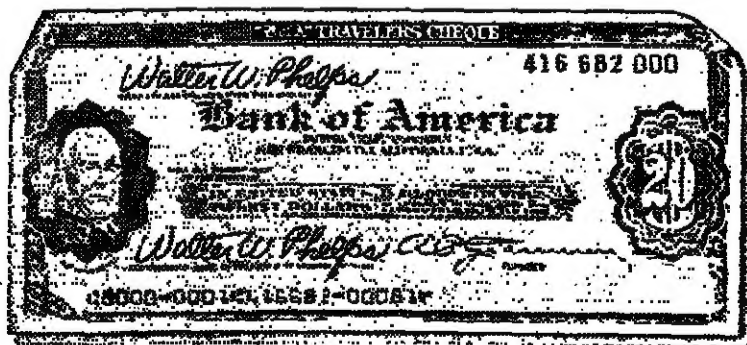
The chief minister of Uttar Pradesh said in a radio broadcast last night that 300 persons have died in the state in the season's monsoon flooding and torrential rain.

El Al 747 Emergency

TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (UPI).—An El Al 747 jet with 497 persons aboard developed engine trouble 35 minutes out of Tel Aviv today and returned to make a safe emergency landing after dumping most of its fuel into the Mediterranean. The flight was bound for New York via London.



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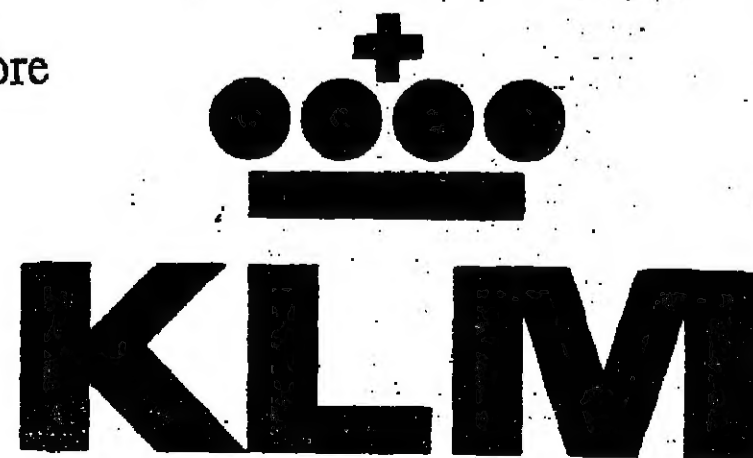
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The Interlaced Problems

President Nixon addressed a Congress yesterday that may have been out of its depth in the economic situation he outlined—but which was far from unconscious of the political possibilities it contained. Virtually every Democratic leader had emerged with his own gloss on the President's economic thesis, and while they were agreed that it favored business unduly, they had come up with a wide variety of methods for correcting it.

Mr. Nixon brought little that was new to the joint session. What he did do was to set his 90-day program in its larger context—not as a perpetual straitjacket for wages and prices, but, as he had initially made clear, a temporary expedient to give time for broader methods to be brought to bear upon the economy. He asked primarily for those measures of tax incentive which he had originally outlined; beyond that, he promised to consult with all major segments of the economy as well as with Congress for the creation of a long-range economic program.

More, he sketched out a role for America in the world that would not be isolationist, but would be more modest than the burden this country has assumed over the past 25 years. And the President's reception by Congress was certainly favorable enough to indicate that this concept, no less than his

economic initiative, struck a responsive chord.

The major subject to which Mr. Nixon was addressing himself—although his emphasis upon it in the speech was almost incidental—was the temptation which new economic policies always present for legislators (and Presidents). And he urged Congress to resist those temptations—to place "national interest above special interests"; to remember that what comes out of the national treasury, whether in tax reductions or appropriations, must be paid for somehow—in continuing inflation in all probability.

The basic economic problems—the dollar, inflation and a sagging economy—are all interlaced, all involved in any number of collateral problems. To emphasize any one at the expense of the other, to try to strengthen the dollar (or weaken it for competitive reasons), to try to brake inflation, to try to stimulate industry, without regard for the effect each move has on the other aspects of national economic health, could be disastrous. And it is just this dilemma which will confront Congress, labor, business and agriculture, as its representatives meet with the President to plan for the future. Mr. Nixon has made a start; it was, to most Americans, a welcome start. But from here on in the clash of interests must be channelled into constructive effort—and next year is an election year.

Drift Toward Chaos in Ulster

On the face of it, only one conclusion is possible from the futile London conference of British and Irish prime ministers on the crisis in Northern Ireland: Neither Edward Heath nor John Lynch has yet realized how rapidly Ulster is drifting toward civil war, with all the terrible consequences that could bring for everyone.

Thus, Mr. Lynch wound up in London as he began—by emphasizing that reunification offers the only way to a durable solution in Northern Ireland—a wholly irrelevant emphasis in existing conditions, however necessary it may be for domestic political reasons. The Irish prime minister also rejects the notion that his government can intensify its effort to curb the Irish Republican Army provisions along the border.

That left Mr. Heath with nothing better to come up with than a new effort by Home Secretary Reginald Maudling to bring all factions in Ulster together again for discussions—under conditions that the main Roman Catholic political force was bound, in the present climate, to reject out of hand. Mr. Heath also evidently rejected a Lynch plea that the British Army use its extraordinary powers to disarm Ulster's Protestant extremists, who own most of the 100,000 registered firearms in the province.

The whole British pace and attitude show an appalling lack of understanding of how completely the situation in Ulster has polarized and what a superhuman effort will be required even to get a useful dialogue restarted among men who once were moderates but are moderates no longer.

Any discussions boycotted by the leaders of the Social Democratic and Labor party—the only effective political group to which Ulster's Catholic minority is likely to listen—will be useless for easing the crisis. These leaders might agree to participate in Mr. Maudling's conference with fewer concessions than they are now demanding—but only if Britain is ready to re-examine the whole structure of the Stormont government.

They are unlikely to agree in advance to call off their campaign of civil disobedience and withdrawal from public responsibilities, as Mr. Maudling seems to demand. And they may find it impossible politically to agree to confer unless Britain ends the policy of internment without trial which has turned most Ulster Catholics against the British Army. However, Mr. Heath might get around that hurdle by ordering the army to intern some of the gun-carrying Protestant extremists along with the suspected IRA leaders.

If a Conservative British government can push its Unionist allies in Ulster this far, without provoking an armed Protestant reaction, then it will have every right to expect Mr. Lynch's help in getting Ulster's Catholic political leaders to the conference table. Given the present polarization, nothing short of that seems likely to work, despite Mr. Lynch's tentative expression of willingness to go along with a Heath proposal for a conference with Prime Minister Faulkner of Northern Ireland.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

The End of Fixed Parities?

Even if the parity of the commercial franc relative to the dollar is maintained, it appears prudent to me to expect a long period of monetary fluctuations. In this event, the success of the French tactic of the two-tier market would prove both the effectiveness of the French administration and the modest place of the French economy in the world. The U.S. will not have forced France to revalue the commercial franc, but France will not have been able to prevent our partners from playing the American game. In the meantime the Common Market in its present form will suffer a severe blow. U.S. government leaders were sponsors of the Common Market 20 years ago. President Kennedy had dreamt of an Atlantic agreement between the New World and a European community enlarged to include Britain. Now the men responsible for the economy in Washington would rejoice at the disappearance of the common farm policy and would scarcely shed tears if the whole administrative mechanism in Brussels was finally paralyzed. They have not yet said which non-tariff obstacles to American exports they want to see removed. Visibly, they want to continue to export capital and to improve their trade balance. Exorbitant demands? Indeed. But the question, unfortunately, is not what is fair or

unfair, but what is desirable or possible—a balance of forces.

—Raymond Aron in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Allende's Travels

Mr. Allende has obtained something more and better than a mere promise of increased economic cooperation. In quito, he signed a declaration recognizing the right of the Latin American nations to renew diplomatic relations with Cuba. Together with the Colombians, he denounced economic pressures from the U.S. and the communiqué adopted in Lima underscores the necessity of joint action by all Latin American countries and by all developing nations in general. In Lima also, Peruvians and Chileans agreed to follow a common line toward French nuclear tests in the Pacific. It is, however, clear that this Chilean diplomacy would be less effective if Mr. Nixon's Latin American policy had not aroused so much rancor in the last two years. The declarations signed during Mr. Allende's Andean tour echoed the condemnation by the Commission for Latin American Economic Cooperation of the protectionist measures adopted by the U.S., and the latest alarmist report issued by the OAS in Washington. The U.S. cannot expect isolation of the Chilean regime.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

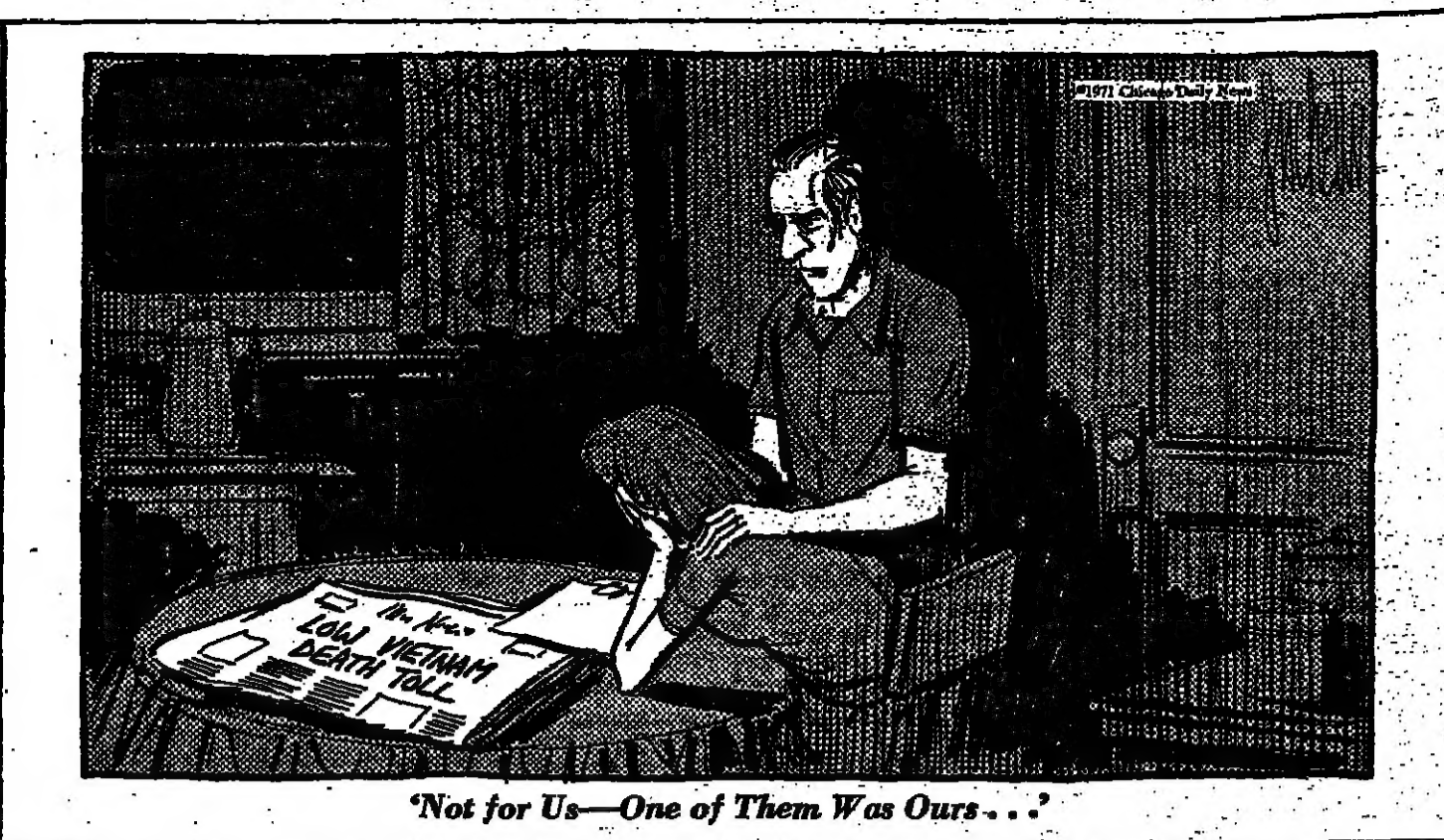
September 10, 1896

PARIS—M. Gaston Calmette, in a recent article in the *Figaro* on the life of ex-Captain Dreyfus in captivity, stated that M. Chantemps, when Minister of the Colonies under the Ribot Ministry, telegraphed to the Governor of French Guinea asking whether it was possible for the wife of the convict to join her husband on the Ile du Salut. The reply was a negative one, because of the fear of complications or attempts at escape. It is not known, even now, what will be done. Will there be a new attempt or will it be dropped?

Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1921

CHERBOURG—Charlie Chaplin, arriving here this afternoon on the Olympic, successfully survived the heavy barrage laid down by scores of newspapermen and photographers who had come here for a first hand view of the world's greatest laugh-maker, some even arriving by aeroplane. Charlie was suffering from writer's cramp, due to the signing of hundreds of photographs and autographs for admirers during the trip. His immense talent, his charm and his humanity were evident for all to see, and so was the wit.



Not for Us—One of Them Was Ours...

Soledad Brother: Postscript to an Epitaph

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Following the bloody outbreak of violence at San Quentin Prison last month, I wrote in this space that many persons probably would not believe the official explanation of George Jackson's death, but would assume with his mother that he had been "set up." I wrote also that the "wanton destruction of humanity" exemplified by the life and death of George Jackson, if allowed to go on, would "consume us all."

An outpouring of mail has since accused me of all sorts of sins—including some of those who so admired Jackson that they insist his humanity was not destroyed but enhanced by his harsh experience. But most letters and even some editorials have accused me of charging that Jackson's death was "set up" by the authorities. Of course, I did not, and would not, do that without any supporting evidence. Another principal accusation is that in writing that Jackson had been imprisoned "at 19 for one year to life for confessing to a \$70 robbery," I was guilty of understating his criminal record.

Shot at 15

Maybe so. At age 15, he attempted a department store break-in for which he was shot twice by policemen and served a year in the Palo Alto youth facility. At 18, he was accused of numerous robberies in Kern County, Calif., but claimed to have escaped guilty to one only to escape being charged with others he "knew nothing about." He escaped from the county jail, and later was charged with participating in the \$70 gas-station robbery.

Of that charge, he wrote in 1970 in a brief autobiographical sketch for his book, "Prison Letters": "I accepted a deal—I agreed to confess and spare the county court costs in return for a light county-jail sentence. I confessed but when time came for sentencing they tossed me into the penitentiary with one (year) to life. That was in 1960. I was 18 years old. I've been here ever since."

That is the entire record that one columnist called "as long as your arm" and for which Jackson served about 12 years in prison, more than seven in solitary confinement. If anything, detailing this record of "crime and punishment" emphasizes how senseless and brutally society reacted at every turn to Jackson's early transgressions; moreover, it is still doing so, every day in other cases, and turning thousands of young offenders into hardened criminals.

If that is not "wanton destruction of humanity," what is?

Not Convicted

It is also apparent from my correspondence that many persons do not realize that George Jackson and the two other "Soledad Brothers" were only accused—never convicted—of killing a guard at Soledad Prison. In fact, their trial was to have resumed only two days after the San Quentin killings, and the circumstances in which they were charged by the Soledad authorities—six days after the guard's death—raised many questions as yet unanswered.

But the primary charge, in almost every critical letter I received, was that I had shown no concern for the other men killed at San Quentin, particularly the white guards. Here are excerpts from a letter I have written to a thoughtful correspondent who made that accusation:

"It is most interesting to me how many people—from those who are literate and experienced,

as you are, to those who are almost illiterate and hate-filled and psychotic in their venom—have written to say that my sympathy was misplaced and should have been for the dead guards, that I should specifically have written about them, or about—for instance—the complexly murdered in their candy store in Brooklyn. I believe this is symbolic of something that is corroding us, we are not willing to face up to the true problems of our life and times but only to the symptoms and surface consequences. (As, for instance, we

are making a hue and cry about the horrors of busing pupils to integrate schools—far more hue and cry than ever was heard about segregated schools.)

"But I insist I was not writing about the dead guards... or the Brooklyn candy store. I was trying as best I could to get at the true problem—and I said in my article that it was more important to face up to the life of George Jackson than to his death. The truth of that life is what caused the death of those guards, just as much as it caused the death of Jackson himself, just as

it steadily destroys so much of our common humanity.

"To grieve for the guards... but not to face the truth of what our society does to human beings like George Jackson—and by the thousands—is to worry about symptoms and surface consequences and not about root causes.

"So I must tell you that, no, I cannot be more 'evenhanded,' as you would wish; I will go on, as long as I can, trying to get to the core of things, as best I can. I freely concede a limited ability in that regard."

A Soviet View of Israel: II

By Victor Louis

MOSCOW—Many prospective Russian emigrants are still unrealistic about the circumstances which await them in the promised land of Israel. As I found on my recent visit, when they discover there are prostitutes and thieves in Israel, too, and that the working conditions are harder than in Russia, they are disappointed.

A very few of these people return to the Soviet Union but this is not the easiest thing to do, any more than it is easy for them to re-emigrate to the States.

Most make the best of a bad job because they are ashamed to admit they have made a rash decision. A current joke in Moscow is of the Jew who applied for a visa to go to Israel for the second time. Naturally he was asked why. "Shall I tell you honestly?" he replied. "I don't like living here and I don't like living there either. But what a wonderful journey!"

Those who are disappointed are hardly to be blamed because they have to make a final decision without so much as a weekend visit to the country of their choice. It is only after he arrives that Mr. Rabinovich will discover that neither the Yiddish which his father taught him nor his own knowledge of economy are of the slightest use and, after all, he has been through a religious Jew will tell him that because his mother was Russian he does not even count as a Jew at all.

Difficult to Adjust

It is hard for him to adjust to Israel as he is already in his fifties, but he could make a go of it for the sake of his daughter's future. And then come further disappointments; she goes into

the army, grows away from him and the traditions he cherishes as she realises her independence, discovers the pill and even, from visiting Americans, the meaning of pot.

Immigrants who arrive from the Soviet Union still wearing their rose-colored spectacles may have their own lack of curiosity to blame, but they have also lacked the opportunity of fully satisfying that curiosity.

Information about the Soviet Union is also sadly lacking in Israel. The Israeli museums are excellent. I spent almost a whole day in the Haasrah Museum.

I was slowed down in the museum dealing with astronautics and space exploration as I tried to find any reference to Russia's contribution. There was none. Not a corner for Yuri Gagarin or even for a Russian space dog. I enquired of the curator and he pointed out, "It is still too early to show the Russians here." I asked him why, and when the time would be ripe, and he replied that the Americans had sent their astronaut "photographs" but the Russians had not.

Plenty of Americans

Jerusalem is full of American tourists, gay and laughing. They wear their little blue and white tourist hats with the words "Shalom-Israel," as though they have come to a fancy-dress party. They come to enjoy themselves almost as they would in Disneyland, to look at the country, give their money, warm their hearts and then when their time of a week or so is up, the hats are packed into their suitcases and home they fly to the States.

The immigrant from Moscow does not feel inferior to his Amer-

ican counterpart. He has come from another great country, not from some forgotten village in Eastern Europe, and yet the Americans are largely only visitors and he cannot understand why they are not ready, as he is, to put their shoulders to the wheel.

Only last month, he was demanding his exit visa in Moscow with shouts of anger, but now he has something else to raise his voice about: "Comrades," he shouts again (because it takes time to drop this form of address), "What's wrong with the American Jew?" They don't have the same difficulties as we do about coming here so why don't they settle here, too?"

The connections of Russian Jewry with Israel date from before the 1917 revolution, when emigrants went to settle in Palestine. Now the Russian Jews who go to settle are really welcome as they bring themselves instead of gifts of money, and the physical ties between Israel and the Soviet Union grow stronger with the passage of every single person who makes the journey, leaving friends and family behind with hopes to meet again.

Similarly, the more Russian Jews settle in Israel, the more Israeli citizens there are who feel, however dear their newfound freedom, nevertheless obliged to Russia in all sorts of ways and certainly closer to her than to the United States.

This is the second of two articles, written for *The New York Times*, by Victor Louis, a controversial Soviet journalist who recently spent some time in Israel and who sometimes carries out missions for the Soviet Security Police (the KGB).

Is Nixon Out of The Wood

By David S. Bro

WASHINGTON—Back in the reader may recall Nixon was in bad. The Vietnam peace talks deadlocked, the economy the doldrums and... Was he about to be good for a term?

The June Gallup Poll, measuring Nixon's leadership, showed him at 41 percent of the vote, behind Hubert H. Humphrey and S. Munkie, and party prospect George Wallace, demonstrated his popularity.

Mr. Nixon averaged 41 percent of the vote, a 40.3 average for the Democrats and 11.3 for Wallace.

It was, to put it in shaky position for an hour after 1 1/2 years in of shaky that heroic rescue were clearly indicated.

In July, while his Democratic opponents dozed, Mr. Nixon's surprise announcement scheduled trip to Pekinging-manned headlines was greeted with praise. In August the Democrats vacillated out of the news, he type surprise with the dramatic

laxation of a new economy designed to halt it and improve the basic has the economy.

We now have the first in of the political success of spectacular tactics. Mr. Nixon's average of 41 percent of the vote, a 40.3 percent in the Gallup Poll taken August.

Kennedy, Humphrey and his average out at 37 percent the new poll, down a little than three points, and he has slipped less than a 10.6 percent.

If this is all that the Nixon accomplish with his dramatic tactics, it is not that his show-the-mustard-ization can connect the is in worse trouble than agined.

The Gallup figures show that if Mr. Nixon assumes world by turning up under on the moon as the commander of the next Apollo crew, he add about two-tenths of a cent to his popularity.

In scientific terms, the shift of opinion within the cent range falls within the stability of a statistical sample of 1,500-person sample. Nixon's gain for the summer will not be that great.

The average three-point in the Democratic support probably real, not a fluke, but it's hardly more when you remember that is and Humphrey were almost by out of the news during summer, while Kennedy's victory came from his trip to Pakistan refugee centers.

Mr. Nixon has had the final stage virtually to this summer. In addition to two television dramas, he grabbed headlines by, open busting, promising parades, and swooping in to "save" Vietnam veterans. So far, and other assorted came in a dozen different ways.

Now Congress is coming the Democratic presidential rule are returning to the him and the nasty, nagging questions that were overlooked in the spectacular presidential announcements will be made.

As Rep. Barber B. Conable the able New York Times wrote in his newspaper this Congress will not automatically ratify Mr. Nixon's con-prescriptions.

For a 43 percent there can be no easy re-

Letters

'Generation of Peace'

This letter is prompted by Mr. Joseph Kraft's Aug. 31 column "A Generation of Peace."

Among other things, Mr. Kraft had stated that in Europe the boundaries have finally been drawn and that the U.S. should not use its power to defend freedom against the supposed threat of Communism. As to the first statement, it seems that Mr. Kraft is not bothered at all that people in Eastern Europe have more than once demonstrated their opposition to the Soviet kind of Communism. Popular uprisings in East Germany, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia were finally crushed with Soviet military force. Also, to Mr. Kraft the annexation of the Baltic states does not seem at all objectionable despite the fact that this was carried out according to secret agreements between Hitler and Stalin.

As to Mr. Kraft's second statement, there is a fundamental difference whether the U.S. is militarily engaged in defending one country against a Communist takeover, as in Vietnam, or refusing to recognize an injustice, as in the case of the Baltic states.

The U.S. has the choice whether to go along with the Soviet-proposed security conference and recognize Soviet conquests in Eastern Europe and thus improve our relations with the U.S.S.R., or adhere to the principle of self-determination of

all people, as we have done in the past, and abstain from any step which should give the appearance that we might approve Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe. The worst the U.S. could do is to close its eyes to the facts and pretend that everything is as Mr. Kraft seems to recommend.

CAMILIA KOUS,

Figueira da Foz, Portugal.

Does Crime Pay?

Why all the belligerence at the "growth rate" of crime to a victim risk rate of 1 to 38? What else does a hedge-podge nation expect, whose leaders not only tolerate but profit from bringing up their electorate from morning to night on National and real crime through the tree for what—press and TV? I am, of course, referring to the fact that these media belong to the Establishment from ex-President Johnson on down, which is reaping the fruits of violence that it continues to cultivate, its only rationale being profits.

R. LENHAUSEN,

Madrid.

Worship of GNP

Until the worship of Gross National Product is ended, the attendant problems (pollution, unemployment, over-population) will not be resolved.

Through an annual tax of 1 percent on all wealth, England could end its housing problem, using

the funds to put all to work abolishing slums with skilled mechanics as leaders.

Alas, habit will send her into the Common Market to increase the GNP instead of becoming the first great nation to leave the treadmill and achieve a life style less stressful, less problem-plagued, less "thing" oriented.

DAVID MANDEL,

London.

Europe's Debts to U.S.

Your recent edition gives prominence to a thought that has occurred to me repeatedly: "America Bids Europe Repay Debts to U.S." From time to time the enterprising Cleveland firm of Warner & Swasey has published a list of those countries that

benefited at the hands of American taxpayers. One of the first in an issue of U.S. News World Report headed "No Under We're Broke," registered a amount loaned, given or sold of well over \$125 billion to 130 countries from 1945 through 1966. There has been a standard increase since then. The source of the figures is the Bureau for International Development, Washington.

I salute Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Austrian Chancellor, for his reply suggestion. Even 10 percent repayment would be a welcome acknowledgment of appreciation which has been for years lacking.

WALTER S. JELLINEK,

Lugano, Switzerland.

Music Bernstein's 'Mass'— How Biz?

By Harold C. Schonberg
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—There were heated arguments about the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts even before it opened. Last night the palace on the Potomac was offily inaugurated, with a performance of Leonard Bernstein's "Mass" in the Opera House. Because of the nature of the music, one more element about the work will be controversial. In the arguments had started the first public rehearsal, there were those who dismissed "Mass" out of hand as vulgar, saying derisively that it was worthy of the building. There were those who were those who were dismissed about the treatment of Catholic liturgy, especially at the moment where the cross is raised. There were those who thought that Bernstein had put his religious faith in the work today, and that his "Mass" was a relevant commentary on religious problems and was those, especially among the youthful members of the audience, who screamed and applauded and cheered and cried. I said it was the most beautiful thing they had ever heard. As the text of the Bernstein "Mass" follows the Catholic liturgy, from the "Kyrie" through the "Agnus Dei," but that is only the framework. Additional texts have been supplied by Bernstein and Stephen Schwartz. Some of the orthodox sections of the "Mass," Bernstein has "revised" the text, like settings, on the order of what Stravinsky did in his "Symphony of Psalms." Elsewhere there is a mélange of everything. One hears rock, Broadway tunes at echo "West Side Story" and "Fanny Free," ragas, Beatles, blues, Copland, chorales, re-arranging tunes, hymns, and reciting texts. The work employs huge forces—more than 200 participants—of the list of credits reads like a honor roll of show business. It was by Oliver Smith. Choreography by Alvin Ailey. Costumes by Frank Thompson. Lighting by Bert Hensley Jr. Produced by H. L. Stevens. The conductor is the talented Maurice Peres, who had been selected by Bernstein as an assistant conductor of



Leonard Bernstein congratulating the cast of his "Mass" at Kennedy Center.

the New York Philharmonic about 10 years ago. Mr. Peres currently is conductor of the Austin and Corpus Christi Symphonies, both in Texas.

In this "Mass," which the composer describes as a theater piece for singers, dancers and players, there is a story line and a set of premises. The priest-celebrant, a Christ-figure, comes from youth and eventually returns to youth. He has symbolized orthodox religion, but orthodox religion no longer works.

Orthodox religion, implies the text of the Bernstein "Mass," certainly has not stopped the butchery in Vietnam. Nor has it supported the pacifist endeavors of the Berrigan brothers. The "Dono Nobis Pacem" (Give us peace) of the mass is a strong antiwar statement. It is at this point that the celebrant goes mad. He breaks the cross, despoils the altar, risks himself of his vestments.

What the world needs, says the "Mass," along with Ludwig van Beethoven about 150 years ago, is the brotherhood of man. To emphasize the point there is a great laying-on of hands when choir boys descend into the audience and press the flesh of everybody in sight. "Pass it on," they whisper. The audience is suffused with peace and love. Leonard Bernstein's "Mass," almost two hours long without an intermission, is a very odd affair. It offers a sentimental response to great problems of our time. Musically it is a stylistic phantasmagoria that uses the fashionable techniques. Amplification, for instance. Everything is amplified, as at a rock concert—the singers, the orchestra, and there also is lavish use of four-track

pre-recorded tape. The result can be ear-splitting. With this kind of score it was of course impossible to gauge the acoustics of the Opera House. That will have to wait for the performance of the Ginastera opera, "Beatriz Cenci," tonight.

The fashionable elements include orchestrations by Hershey Kay and Jonathan Tunick. The musical ideas all are Bernstein, but as is customary in Broadway musicals, other hands have helped dress them up. By far the best sections of the "Mass" are the Broadway-like numbers—the jassy, super-rhythmic sections. Bernstein at his best always has been a sophisticated, a composer of skillful lightweight music who can turn out a snappy tune or a sweet-flowing ballad. That is what has made his work on Broadway so superior. And, fortunately, about two-thirds of the "Mass" is gay and lighthearted.

But in his more serious music, Bernstein has tended to sound derivative. When Bernstein struggles with the infinite, he has generally been thrown for a loss, as in his "Jerusalem" or "Kaddish" symphonies. And so it is in the "Mass." The serious musical content is pretentious and thin, as thin as the watery liberalism that dominates the message of the work. At the end, both music and text descend into a slick kind of bathos.

For love and the brotherhood of man will not solve our problems. Better housing, jobs for everybody and adherence to the Bill of Rights will do a lot any day. The ones who talk loudest about universal love are generally the ones who are the greatest haters. At times "Mass" is little

more than fashionable kitsch. It is a pseudo-serious effort at rethinking the mass that basically is, I think, cheap and vulgar. It is a show his mass, the work of a musician who desperately wants to be with it. So this "Mass" is with it—this week. But what about next year?

Movies In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"Last for a Vampire," directed by Jimmy Sangster, and "The Man Who Haunted Himself," by Basil Dearden, are being featured on the same bill. "Despite many obvious lunacies," writes Roger Greenspun, the film, about a beautiful vampire and the man who loves her, is "not unvarnished of its conventional sources of vitality, the nice tension between desire and decomposition, the bracelet of bright flesh around the bone." Such kinds of awareness, however, seem "totally lacking" in the co-feature, Greenspun goes on, a "careful, potentially intelligent film... that fails for lack of excitement in its own fiction." A split-identity story that falls far below—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde and "William Wilson," the film deals with a London businessman (Roger Moore) who gradually comes to realize that somebody, apparently his exact double, is beginning to fill his place in his office, his club and his wife's bed. But "since he is a man of regular, dull habits, the realization follows a regular, dull process—which, says the reviewer, is 'Finally the shape of the movie.'"

"Sweet Saviour," in which Troy Donahue plays an East Village hippie cult leader and drug dealer who identifies himself with the Second Coming and thinks he has a mission, got low marks from Roger Greenspun. "Although the story is fiction," writes Greenspun of the plot involving the murder of a pregnant movie actress (Renay Granville) and some of her jet-setting friends murdered by "Moon" (Donahue) and his disciples, "I can't imagine that any accidental resemblance to persons both living and dead would be willingly rejected." But the exploitation has "almost nothing to do with the Sharon Tate murder case, the advance publicity notwithstanding." Greenspun goes on, "and almost everything to do with the convention of pornographic movie-making. It has the obligatory group encounters, private encounters, lesbian encounters and transvestite encounters... It even offers a smoldering erotic dance." Its murders, however, are just "timid screams and unhomogenized tomato juice." Produced and directed by Bob Roberts, the film is "hopelessly without performances," according to Greenspun, except for Troy Donahue, who is helplessly unauthentic.

years ago and the unisex trend (sneakers, jeans and an Iceland sweater, at least as far as Denmark is concerned).

● Clothes as symbols of in-group identity: A rural Danish church-going costume from the mid-1800s; the classical gray flannels of the junior exec of the 1950s; and the Indian shirt under an Afghan fur coat—the uniform of the Copenhagen and Amsterdam hippies.

● Clothes designed to demonstrate rank, riches and social status—perhaps the raison d'être for tailors and seamstresses around the world and through the ages. Stuff to enable one's fellow man to distinguish prince from pauper, servant from page, a Danish major general and a Turkish janissary of water bearer rank. Military stars and stripes, scholarly caps and collars, clerical hats and hoods.

The section entitled "Vanity Fair" is funny, presenting a display of various odds and ends that have been or are employed by men and women in order to make themselves more attractive and admired: From Boy Scout merit badges to elaborate body tattoos to grand crosses of royal orders. From wigs to razors to assorted magic-action chemistry, to a pair of false teeth.

Expecting mainly Danish visitors, the explanatory signs at the showcases are in Danish only. But an excellent English-language guidebook is available free of charge at the entrance.

(Klaer Skaber Folk, Brede, Denmark, to the end of October. Open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., to 10 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Entrance: 2 kroner.)

Art in the United States

New York: Picasso—Cleveland: Caravaggio

By John Canaday

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Viewed across a stack of museum and gallery announcements, the prospect of the 1971-72 art season in New York (and other American cities) shows that Pablo Picasso, king of the international art headlines for longer than most people can remember, is still firmly seated on his throne. Ninety years old on Oct. 25, and closing in on the longevity record holder, Grandma Moses, who remained bright and spry beyond her 100th birthday, Picasso will be celebrated in New York by a double exhibition: at the Seldenberg Gallery and the Marlborough Galleries, opening Oct. 8.

One hundred and ten of his oils and works on paper ranging from 1900 to 1971 will be exhibited for the benefit of the American Cancer Society in a show that is likely to make the biggest splash of the early season. In January the Museum of Modern Art will also pay homage to the nonagenarian master with a show limited to the museum's own Picasso holdings. These are so extensive that they constitute a solid survey studded with half a dozen of the key paintings and sculptures of the 20th century.

The Morgan Library opened the art exhibition season Monday with "Edwin S. Curtis and Other Observers of the North American Indian, 1894-1930," plus a group of Audubon watercolors of New York animals. Yesterday and today, respectively, the New York Cultural Center opened "Seventy-Five Years of the Comrade" and "Art and Revolution: Soviet Art and Design Since 1917." The edge has been taken off both exhibitions by a series of recent shows, but the center promises that both of these will be the biggest and most comprehensive that New York has seen in their fields.

Hopper

Tomorrow the Whitney Museum will make it four in a row with an exhibition of 49 oils, 49 drawings and 15 etchings by Edward Hopper, none of them previously recorded, reproduced or exhibited. Ranging from Hopper's student days at the turn of the century to his later years, this tremendous document of American art is a selection from Hopper's collection, which he recently bequeathed to the museum.

If these openers sound overfamiliar, a more esoteric exhibition will be "Rimpa," in the gal-

"Pierrot and Harlequin III" in Marlborough Gallery's Picasso tribute.



eries of the Japan Society's new headquarters at 338 East 47th Street, opening Sept. 18. The building, designed by the Japanese architect Junzo Yoshimura, will be open to the public for the first time. As for "Rimpa," it was a loosely organized school of Japanese art during the 17th and 18th centuries marked by boldness and versatility in hand scrolls, hanging scrolls, screens, ceramics, lacquers and textiles—all of which will be shown.

Another exhibition of Oriental art will be at Asia House, which can always be depended upon for an excellent show. This one will open Oct. 5 and the subject is ancient Indonesian art.

In October, in addition to the Picasso birthday party, there will be blockbuster retrospectives at the Guggenheim and the Museum of Modern Art—two of Mondrian, opening Oct. 8, with an international symposium of art scholars to examine the sources and influence of Mondrian's art, this at the Guggenheim, and the other honoring the late Barnett Newman at the Modern, opening Oct. 21.

In the meanwhile, the Modern will be the beneficiary of a Modigliani exhibition organized by the Acquavella Galleries, opening Oct. 13. The Whitney will also have an extra bid for attention, a foolproof one, with 20 tapestries by Alexander Calder on Oct. 5.

The Metropolitan Museum is

reinstalling its American paintings for view on Sept. 28 and thereafter, with reinstalled European galleries opening a month later, Oct. 28. But the Metropolitan is so big and rich that it takes these events, as well as shows of Dürer prints (Sept. 15) and English firearms (Oct. 19), in stride and calls the reopening of its Costume Institute in new quarters, on Oct. 23, its first big event of the year. This will be followed by the new André Martin Gallery of Musical Instruments, which should be a treasure, on Nov. 18. A big Josef Albers show opens at the Metropolitan two days later—Nov. 20, which will do as the cut-off date for this preliminary survey.

West

In spite of the richness of the New York prospect, some of the most interesting and imaginative shows are, as usual, taking place west of here. All the subjects listed above except the two Oriental shows sound a bit stale and expected in comparison with the Cleveland Museum's survey of Caravaggio and his followers scheduled for Oct. 30 to Jan. 2. It will not travel and, if it lives up to its promise, this study of the revolutionary Italian genius and his influence could be not only the most beautiful but also the most important exhibition in this country this year.

A mammoth John Sloan show, celebrating the centenary not only of the artist but also of a redirection of American painting,

has been organized by the National Gallery in Washington, opening Sept. 19. After closing Oct. 31 it will go to five other American museums.

Vailland

From Sept. 11 to Oct. 24 the Art Gallery of Toronto will hold the first major Vailland show on this continent in 18 years. It will travel to San Francisco and Chicago. The Philadelphia Museum of Art will hold a major show of Chinese calligraphy from Sept. 25 to Nov. 7, which will go later to Kansas City. Philadelphia will also be getting the survey of 18th-century Dutch painting—a livelier subject than it sounds—organized by the Minneapolis Institute of Art to open Oct. 6, and if you are in Minneapolis at that time there is also a show of Miro sculpture in the new building of the Walker Art Center. (Cleveland and Chicago will also get this one.)

The first major Géricault exhibition ever held will open Oct. 11 at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and after closing Dec. 12 will go to Detroit and Philadelphia. But you might have to go to Baltimore to see the exhibition that for sheer delight may top everything else. From Nov. 8 to Jan. 30 the Walters Art Gallery will be showing "World of Wonder," which will reconstruct typical collections of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Ancestors of the public museum as we know it, before its birth in the 19th century, these collections of wonders, including everything from biological curiosities and mineral samples to archaeological treasures and master paintings, somehow ended by defining the nature and function of art more accurately, perhaps, than do our more specialized art museums today.

Side-Wheeler Makes Last Trip

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Hudson River, where steamboating got its start, bade farewell Monday to the last of its side-wheelers, the Alexander Hamilton, an oil-burning steamer commissioned in 1924. The first paddle-wheeler—tested on the Hudson and operated to Albany in 1807—was the Clermont, also known as Fulton's Folly by detractors of Robert Fulton, who with Robert Livingston constructed the boat.

Theater: The 'Mass' as a Pageant

By Clive Barnes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—There is after all no business like show business and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts has apparently opened its proceedings with a Broadway ritual. It is by Leonard Bernstein, and is called "Mass," but that will deceive few. All these kinds of state and formal offerings that used to open opera houses tend to be compromises between aspiration and reality, and this compromise, an eclectic, ecumenical, multi-racial, multi-purpose pageant, is considerably jollier than at. As a Broadway musical it is in the semi-abstract tradition of "Hair," although it is better, rather shorter and, naturally, as befitted on an occasion, a great deal more respectable. However there was a certain joy pleasure in noting Bernstein occasionally slipping his words of peace into this new tempo of Washington. It is so easy to remember that Bernstein is one who you sometimes forget that he is also occasionally dical.

The piece begins with an every-man celebrant (played by Alan Titus) playing on his guitar and with a sandbar, which is presumably a symbol of time and earth. Then we had Bernstein's severance of life and belief in God—expressed in a stylized outline of a man, but one of the wings itself said: "Don't look for content beneath the style."

Thanks to the ingenuity of the director, Gordon Davidson, and the choreographer, Alvin Ailey, this never a staged cantata. They both make adroit

use of a limited space offered by Oliver Smith's sparsely effective setting—a row of pews reminiscent of his "Les Noces" setting and separated by a staircase.

In front of this Davidson and Ailey stage a celebration and a fiesta. The dancing—performed by the Ailey company—has just the right ritualistic power, and Davidson has combined all his disparate elements—such as a boys' choir, marching brass band and slouching jazz band—into an animated and often even compelling stage picture. He is helped by a very experienced cast including such Broadway stalwarts as David Cryer and Walter Williams.

The difficulty is the basic triviality of the material. Bernstein is sincere but bland. His heart is in the right place and he murmurs approvingly of draft evasion and ecology, and he tries rock music as eagerly as he tries to emulate the music of Carl Orff. And yet it never seems to add up to the sum of his hopes. The writing—by the composer himself assisted by Stephen Schwartz—is especially banal.

Still, the Opera House is open; it was a cheerful, painless occasion, and New York no longer has the ugliest opera house in North America. Washington is to be congratulated heartily on the new complex. It will perhaps never win a beauty prize—but the sight lines are good, the stage is ample and the seats are comfortable. Now it only remains to see what Washington does with its new toy. It should have permanent full-time resident companies of its own—this is too useful a facility to be used merely as a booking house.

Exhibitions: Sly, Scientific Look at Fashion

By Jan Sjöby

BREDE, Denmark (IHT).—"Vestis virum reddit," observed Marcus Fabius Quintilian some 1,900 years ago.

Denmark's National Museum has set out to prove his point that clothes make the man with a show of the same name in its exhibition halls at Breda, about 20 miles north of central Copenhagen. The subheading notes "at people make clothes."

The exhibition is made up of clothing from the rich collections of several of the museum departments, arranged by a dozen scholars from various disciplines. The presentation is scientific but not without humor, tracing Northern European fashions from the Iron Age to the Age of Aquarius, with frequent sidesteps into non-European cultures.

The commentary for a slide show of clothes from the 20s and 30s bears witness to the remark by Danish philosopher Fritiof Brant: "Down through the ages it turns out that the previous generation was suffering from obviously bad taste..."

The central questions posed by the exhibition is why do men, unlike any other form of life, cover themselves with furs, fibers, stolen feathers or steel plates.

The answer, the scholars admit, isn't easy. But they suggest several reasons, among them:

● Protection against harsh physical environment, exemplified by exhibits ranging from Eskimo fur attire through an American moonman's space suit. (An eyebrow raiser is a Greenland mitten with two thumbs on



Klaer skaber folk

Elisabeth Halgreen's poster for the Breda exhibition of fashions.

opposite sides of the garment. The explanation is remarkably simple: When the inside of the mitten becomes moist from melting snow and a perspiring palm the mitten is simply turned around and the dry outside becomes the inside.

● Protection against a harsh human environment, unfriendly neighbors in other words. A plaided-cane cuirass of a Borneo warrior is contrasted against the "ironclad suit" of the medieval European knight.

Another eyebrow raiser: A shirt from Indochina, painted on the inside with Buddhist signs and symbols and allegedly proof against 5.57 mm M18 rifle fire.

● To emphasize what is considered, or has been considered, "typically male" and "typically female." Shown in this section are, among other things, a pair of silk trousers (very feminine garb in Iran) and a kilt (very masculine in Scotland). Contrasted, tongue-in-cheek are the "matching males" set of a few



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To Avoid 'Egoism,' Trade Wars

Colombo Urges SDR Standard

BARI, Italy, Sept. 9 (UPI)—Senior Emilio Colombo called on world leaders today to replace the dollar standard with a new monetary system preserving free trade and avoiding the pitfalls of isolationism, selfish nationalism and trade wars.

As a first step in that direction, the Italian leader said, the dollar should be devalued and European currencies and the yen should be adjusted upward.

Mr. Colombo, a former treasury minister and expert on European economic community affairs, renewed the world monetary crisis in a speech inaugurating the 35th annual Trade Fair in Bari. The annual fair, attended this year by 513 exhibitors from 37 nations, is Italy's showcase for trade with the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

The pro-American premier said President Nixon's decision Aug. 15 to sever the link between the dollar and gold and impose a 10 per-

cent surcharge on imports strengthened Italy's long-standing view that a new monetary system must replace the dollar standard.

"We have been working consistently since 1965 toward the gradual institution of an international system that would not be dominated by any one currency, whatever the importance of the issuing country," Mr. Colombo said.

The 51-year-old premier said the new system should be based on special drawing rights (SDRs), the "paper gold" each nation would obtain from the International Monetary Fund in proportion to the strength of its economy. He said deficits of individual currencies should be adjusted accordingly.

The new system, Mr. Colombo said, should be "a synthesis of the different interests of each nation... Egoism, selfish positions, interests of individual sectors within a nation are no points of

reference for those who want to help expand in the world the area of progress and freedom.

"The alternative would be solitude and a drift into anarchy and isolationism," he said.

New Set of Parities

As a first step toward the new system, he said, there must be agreement with the United States on a new set of parities. He said Italy feels there must be "a selective realignment of European currencies and the Japanese yen, matched by adjustment measures also on the part of the United States."

Government sources said Mr. Colombo meant the dollar should be devalued and the value of the yen and European currencies should be raised. Italian officials have said the revaluation of the lira should be only small because of a current domestic slump.

Mr. Colombo said the United States should also reduce its balance-of-payments deficit by curbing the outflow of capital. But he said some of the criticism leveled at the United States on this score was unrealistic.

Mr. Colombo said part of the U.S. financial overextension was due to investment, foreign aid and defense commitments which had been requested by its allies. "It is not consistent to demand that these commitments be honored and at the same time request an equilibration of the U.S. balance of payments," Mr. Colombo said.

Mr. Colombo also said that estimates of the damage to Italy's economy from Mr. Nixon's monetary measures had been "exaggerated." He said that Italian exports to the United States totaled only about 10 percent of all Italian exports, and not all were affected by the surcharge.

Italian exporters were placed in more trouble when Britain and France devalued their currencies in 1967 and 1969, respectively, Mr. Colombo said, because exports to those countries are more important than those to the United States. But Mr. Colombo made it clear that Italy wanted the U.S. surcharge ended.

Budget Deficit Set To Rise \$16 Billion

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI)—Blaming lower tax revenues than predicted last January, Budget Director George P. Shultz confirmed today that the budget deficit for fiscal 1972 will be between \$27 billion and \$32 billion.

The director of the Office of Management and the Budget, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee during its second day of hearings on President Nixon's new economic program, warned that the size of the deficit is "a potential danger signal to us all."

He joined Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, who appeared before the committee yesterday, in calling on Congress to pass the President's program unchanged.

Mr. Shultz said the panel that "disappointingly low corporate profits" had reduced estimated tax revenue by \$13 billion to \$14 billion and that this was the major reason that the deficit would be some \$16 billion more than predicted last January.

The budget director outlined for the committee a \$5 billion spending cut program which he urged Congress to accept so as not to start a new and steeper inflationary climb.

The biggest item in the spending reduction program was a \$1.3 billion saving resulting from the six-month postponement of federal pay increases.

In addition, deferral of the revenue-sharing plan, which Congress has not yet approved, would yield another \$1.1 billion and postponement of special revenue-sharing proposals, also not yet approved, another \$500 million in savings.

Other items in the program included \$800 million from reduction in federal employment, \$300 million from the 10 percent reduction in foreign aid and another \$100 million from reductions in water and sewer programs.

In calling on Congress to accept the President's postponement of federal pay increases, Mr. Shultz said that this deferral must be measured "against the sacrifice that we are asking all

employees throughout the country to make, and also against the fact that since July, 1969, most federal workers have received better than a 20 percent pay increase."

The budget director also told the panel that federal reduction in force would cut the employment rolls of the government by 66,000 as of next June and repeated assurances that the cuts would be made through attrition and not by firing workers.

Mr. Shultz also emphasized that the postponement of revenue-sharing and welfare reform "do not represent any change in the strong presidential commitment to these measures."

But he echoed the testimony of Treasury Secretary Connally in warning Congress not to enact new spending programs or tax reductions other than those asked for by the administration.

"Major efforts to reduce the size and flow of federal spending" must be made, Mr. Shultz told the committee; moves must be made now to return to "a truly balanced budget" in the next two years.

Mr. Shultz said that the Nixon economic program could bring the unemployment rate to under 5 percent by the end of next July.

Committee chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., indicated that he might want a flat 7 percent investment tax credit instead of a two-stage credit of 10 percent and 5 percent, as Mr. Nixon proposes.

He said he is concerned that the 10 percent credit would force business spending into a one-year period and cause a relapse in the economy later on.

The joint House-Senate Economic Committee, which began hearings on the Nixon program during the congressional recess, heard Arnold A. Saltzman, president of Seagrave Corp., testify today in favor of formation of an economic development board after the current 90-day wage-price freeze ends Nov. 13.

He said the freeze perpetuates inequities and "leaves unregulated items which contribute largely to price inflation such as interest rates."

The board he recommended would be empowered to take action to expand the economy, "relatively free from prior inflation, with high priority objectives in housing, transportation, health (and) education."

Lack of Demand Hits Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI)—The New York Stock Exchange went into retreat today, reflecting more a lack of demand than selling pressure.

Analysts said the announcement by President Nixon in his speech before Congress that the

wage-price freeze would end on Nov. 13 injected some uncertainty into the economic situation since he did not indicate what would replace it.

More of the light profit-taking that has bedeviled the list this week and some apparent switch-

ing in portfolios were the main features of trading today.

Analysts who are bullish on the market's near-term prospects, and they appear to be in a substantial majority, were not unduly concerned about the market's slowness today, nor overly disappointed that the President did not reveal any new moves.

At the close the Dow Jones industrial average was 915.59, down 5.04. Volume rose to 15.79 million shares from yesterday's 14.23 million, due to some substantial block trades. Generally, trading was rather lackluster.

After backing and filling for the best part of the session, prices began to move down more decisively in late trading.

The auto stocks met some pressure, which some analysts thought may have upset the market generally.

General Motors closed down 1 1/8 at 63 1/4. Ford fell 1 1/8 to 70 1/8. Chrysler, a fraction.

Gas chips showed scattered falls. Generally they were confined to fractions.

In the glamour group, IBM eased 4 1/8 to 108 3/8. Xerox fell 1 1/8 to 119 3/4. Control Data moved down 2 to 61. Litton—whose posted lower earnings yesterday—gave up 3/4 to 38 1/4. Fairchild Camera dipped 2 to 38 1/4.

The airlines, recently a good performing group on the basis of hopes of increased passenger travel as a result of the Nixon moves on the economy, were mixed.

On the active list as a result of some large block trades were Cellette, off 7/8 at 42 1/4 on 450,000 shares. Clorox, down 1 at 48 1/2 on 387,000 shares. Fliesey, off 1/8 at 2 1/2 on 37,100 shares and Santa Fe Industries, up 3/4 to 33 1/2 on 326,400 shares.

Texton Falls

Texton, which plans to acquire Kendall Co. in an exchange of stock, fell 7/8 to 31 1/2. Kendall fell 2 to 41 5/8.

Planning Research, under pressure yesterday because of a comment that it might have to write off an acquisition, today fell 3/4 to 17 after hitting a low of 16. The company reported a July 31 year loss of \$1.28 a share after special charges versus a profit of 70 cents last year.

Prices gave up only modest ground on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index closed down 0.03 at 35.66. Volume was 4.22 million shares, compared with 4.12 million yesterday.

Japan Reports a Decline In Second-Quarter GNP

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AP-JP)—Japan's gross national product declined in the second quarter to an annual rate of 99,399 billion yen (\$162.219 billion at the official exchange rate), down 0.2 percent from the first quarter, the Economic Planning Agency reported.

It was only the second time since 1965 that the GNP declined in a quarter, EPA said. It fell 1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1970.

The agency said the latest figure was up 3.9 percent from the second quarter of 1970. It said Japan's annual growth rate currently was between 4 and 5 percent, compared with last year's growth rate of 9.7 percent.

The officials attributed the decline to sluggish corporate investments in plant and equipment and low individual expenditures. The government would have to inject "incentives" to invigorate domestic business to achieve a 7 percent economic growth for the 1971 fiscal year ending March 31, EPA officials said.

Meanwhile, a major Japanese economic research unit predicted that Japan's GNP in fiscal 1972 would be about 7.5 percent if the yen is revalued upward by 10 percent in October.

In a survey, the Mitsubishi Research Institute said that if the yen is revalued by 12.5 percent, Japan's current business slump would continue for three more years, unless the government injects a drastic tax cut.

The institute said capital outlays of an additional 1,000 billion yen (\$2,777 billion) by the government in fiscal 1972 would not be effective enough to boost the economy and urged a cut in personal income taxes by about 250 billion yen (\$694.4 million).

The Dai-ichi Bank, in a similar survey, said Japan's exports in the second half of the current fiscal year would drop 5.4 percent from a year ago if the yen is revalued upward by 12.5 percent. In such an event, it said, the GNP in the second half of fiscal 1971 would rise by 7.3 percent, or 1.9 percent less than the government's original estimate.

Meanwhile, the nation's principal industries—petrochemical and fertilizer manufacturers—are complaining that the current international monetary uncertainty and sluggish domestic business are forcing them to cut production.

The Association of Petrochemical Industries said it has decided to ask the government to take relief measures for smaller en-

terprises specializing in the production of plastics, synthetic textiles and rubber, which have been most seriously affected by the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge.

The association said it will also ask the government to limit the margin of a revaluation of the yen as much as possible and try to persuade the United States to remove the import surcharge.

The chemical fertilizer industry reported that manufacturers of ammonium sulphate and urea were compelled to curtail their output by up to 35 percent due to slow domestic business and reduced sales to mainland China.

British Petroleum Profits and Sales Show Steep Rise

LONDON, Sept. 9 (UPI)—British Petroleum Co. today reported a steep rise in half-year profits on a sharp sales increase of 37.7 percent, although second-quarter results were hit by higher royalty and tax payments to producing countries.

The oil company said group net income in the half-year ended June 30 was \$26.2 million (\$206.8 million at official parity), up from \$27.8 million a year ago, when product prices were very low.

First-half sales were \$1.1 billion, up from \$793 million a year ago.

BP announced an unchanged interim dividend of 5.87 pence for the half year.

Profit for the second quarter dropped 31.7 percent to \$27.3 million from the year-ago period's \$40.5 million, although sales rose 37 percent to \$774.1 million from \$568.8 million.

BP attributed the profit setback to the "substantial impact" of increased taxation and royalty payments to governments in oil-producing countries under the agreements signed earlier this year.

Royal Bank of Canada

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Royal Bank of Canada profit rose 4.3 percent in the third quarter ended July 31, the bank announced today.

Net income was \$8.97 million, or 30 cents a share, compared with \$9.56 million, or 32.7 cents, in the year-ago period. At \$211.4 million, turnover was down from \$220.5 in the comparable period.

Earnings in the nine months were \$24.4 million, or 94.5 cents, down 2.9 percent from \$25.7 million, or 98.2 cents, a year ago. Turnover for the nine months was \$636.9 million, compared with \$680.8 million.

Dollar Fluctuates On Money Marts

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The dollar maintained a mildly fluctuating pattern on major European exchange markets today.

In Paris the dollar stayed strong, rising to 5.375 francs to 5.385 on the free market before settling at 5.365 to 5.375 at the close, fractionally higher than yesterday's close of 5.36 to 5.37 and equivalent to an upward franc revaluation of about 3.4 percent.

On the commercial market the dollar also experienced a slight uptick, closing at 5.515 to 5.518 against the previous 5.515 to 5.515.

In Zurich the dollar was down, registering at 3.9910 to 3.9950 Swiss francs, a drop from yesterday's close of 3.9960 to 4.0030. The rate represented a dollar devaluation of 1.7 percent from Aug. 13 and a devaluation of 2.7 percent from the previous mean parity.

Frankfurt, too, saw the dollar close lower in moderate trading, ending the day at 3.9905 marks—down from yesterday's close of 3.9910 and today's fixing price of 3.9908. The closing price was equivalent to a 7.9 percent upward revaluation of the mark.

National City Cuts Service To Banks Offering Its Card

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT)—The First National City Bank has curtailed sharply the service that it is willing to perform for banks that offer its Master Charge credit card to their customers.

As a result of this unannounced change, three banks in New Jersey—the Fidelity Union Trust Co., the National State Bank and the Suburban Trust Co.—are now offering their customers the Uni-Card credit card that is sponsored by National City's rival, the Chase Manhattan Bank.

According to Edward H. Gottlieb, vice-president in charge of the Master Charge operation at National City, there is a possibility that other banks among the 21 remaining that offer that card will also drop it. But Mr. Gottlieb said that no "official" notifications of such terminations had been received as yet. These 21 banks have several hundred thousand cards outstanding, Mr. Gottlieb said.

Chase Manhattan has apparently not been plagued by the fraud and credit-loss problems that have caused National City,

among other banks, including the Manufacturers Hanover Trust, to limit severely their credit-card services to other banks.

National City had paid its correspondent banks a fee to offer the card and had carried the receivables on its own books. Mr. Gottlieb indicated yesterday that, after deducting this cost, plus credit and fraud losses, National City had been losing substantial amounts of money.

Under the new arrangement National City is asking these customers to carry their own receivables (and bear the risk of losses themselves), and at the same time is charging them a fee for performing the data processing needed to operate the card. The charge, Mr. Gottlieb said, had been an important factor in switching the bank's overall Master Charge program from the red to the black.

According to Paul C. Bosland, president of Suburban Trust, a key element in his decision not to continue with National City was the present 12 percent ceiling on interest charges on credit-card receivables in New Jersey.

Texton, Kendall Group Set Merger

BOSTON, Sept. 9 (AP-JP)—Texton Inc. and a Kendall family shareholding group have agreed in principle on a \$314 million deal for a merger of Texton and Kendall Co.

The shareholders represent almost 28 percent of the voting stock of Kendall Co.

The two concerns said that the agreement would provide for a tax-free reorganization under which each Kendall shareholder would receive one and a half shares of Texton common for each share of Kendall common. There are about 6.5 million shares of Kendall common outstanding.

The transaction would involve about 9.7 million shares of Texton common. Texton is a diversified manufacturing enterprise with a wide variety of industrial,

consumer and aerospace and defense products. Last year it earned \$84.7 million, or \$1.90 a share, on sales of \$1.6 billion.

Kendall, a Boston company, produces health and hygiene products for hospitals and consumers and woven and non-woven fabrics. In 1970 it earned \$8.3 million, or \$1.43 a share, on sales of \$237.6 million.

William M. Wright, president and chief executive officer of Kendall, said today he has declined to take a position on the proposed merger. Reuters reported. He said a meeting of Kendall's directors has been called for Sept. 18 to consider and act upon the proposal.

Brokerage Firm Is Going Public

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT)—Reynolds Securities Inc., a leading brokerage house, has announced plans to go public with an offering of 1.2 million shares.

The maximum offering price was set at \$37.50 a share, indicating that the maximum sum to be raised will be \$45 million. Of the 1.2 million shares to be sold, 200,000 will be offered on behalf of selling stockholders and one million on behalf of the firm.

The announcement, yesterday came one week after the incorporation of Reynolds & Co., a partnership, into Reynolds Securities. The concern traditionally has been considered one of the most profitable major retail houses in Wall Street.

Company Reports

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)...	296.2	286.5
Profits (millions)...	12.43	7.0
Per Share	0.90	0.46
Petkin-Eimer		
Revenue (millions)...	171.4	203.5
Profits (millions)...	9.04	8.12
Per Share	1.26	1.23
Spencer Foods		
Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)...	0.94	0.20
Per Share	0.33	0.08
Revenue (millions)...	150.9	246.5
Profits (millions)...	0.33	0.08
Per Share	0.34	0.03

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg
(Continued from Page 8)					
31 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
32 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
33 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
34 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
35 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg
(Continued from Page 8)					
31 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
32 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
33 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
34 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
35 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20

U.S. Commodity Prices

1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg
(Continued from Page 8)					
31 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
32 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
33 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
34 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
35 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20



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In the past two years, the sales of Kentucky Tavern have more than doubled. Maybe because Bourbon drinkers in this fast-paced, automated age are hankering for a taste of the easy-going past. And at a fairly easy-going price.

Our Kentucky Tavern has been made the same slow, careful way for the better part of a century. And we're happy so many folks have discovered this great Bourbon from the land of Bourbon.

Perhaps, when it comes to Bourbon, the old ideas are still the best.

New Highs and Lows

1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg
(Continued from Page 8)					
31 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
32 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
33 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
34 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
35 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20

Sweden Reduces Bank Rate 5%

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Sweden today announced a 5 percent cut in its bank rate to bring it more into line with other European levels and offset domestic unemployment.

The new rate of 8.5 percent, effective from tomorrow, follows last week's reduction of the British bank rate from 8 to 5 percent.

In business circles here, a bank rate cut and other expansionary measures had long been expected in the face of one of the worst postwar unemployment situations. Last month's unemployment totaled 107,000, or 2.7 percent of the labor force, compared with 85,000 the previous month and 57,000 in August, 1970.

Banking sources said the cut would have been made earlier but for the turmoil in the international monetary market. The central authorities had hesitated because they feared a sudden outflow of foreign exchange, the sources said.

Wall St.

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1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds	1971 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chg
(Continued from Page 8)					
31 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
32 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
33 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
34 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20
35 78 McGraw-Hill 1.20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20	24 20 24 20 24 20

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Sept. 9, 1971

High	Low	Last	Chg
2000 Dynam	97	97	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Sept. 9, 1971

High	Low	Last	Chg
2000 Dynam	97	97	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1
2000 Fincorp	98	98	+1

Siemens shareholders top 300,000



60,000 German employees and pensioners bought Siemens shares this spring.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds	Midday Indicated Prices
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2
Amer. Liquid 8-1/2%	99 1/2

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Siemens shareholders now number more than 300,000, compared with 290,000 in 1970. Our shareholder community has increased sevenfold over the past 20 years, nearly tripling during the past decade, with new groups in the investing public showing interest in Siemens.

A higher volume of new orders, a sharply rising sales volume and an earnings plateau marked the first eight months of the current fiscal year which began October 1, 1970. Compared with the same period last year, new orders rose 6 percent, reaching 3.1 billion

dollars. This figure is expected to increase to 4.5 billion dollars by the end of the fiscal year.

During the first eight fiscal months, orders on hand increased by 15 percent to approximately 4 billion dollars. By adding to their capacities, we have normalized the overall utilization of facilities. However, while capacities continue to be strained in certain areas, full employment is not ensured in others. At present, about 4 percent of our personnel in Germany is working a short week.

Worldwide sales climbed 19 percent

to 2.5 billion dollars, with foreign sales accounting for 1.1 billion dollars. For the current fiscal year, we anticipate a 15 percent increase, for a total volume of 4.1 billion dollars. Earnings will be roughly on a par with last year's; an adequate allocation to general reserves will, however, be precluded. Personnel in Germany was reduced by 3,000 to 231,000 employees, while foreign personnel was increased by 4,000 to 70,000 employees. In both the current and coming fiscal year, we will effect capital outlays of approximately 254 million dollars.

(Exchange rate as at end of May 1971)

Siemens AG

